Reports of Officers

of the

Woman's Board of Home Missions

As Presented at the Annual Meeting
Held at Atlanta, Ga.
May 15-22, 1913

PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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Miss Julia Fraser, Secretary
Mrs. M. J. Gildersleeve, Associate Secretary
Miss M. Josephine Petrie, Young People's Secretary
Mrs. Dwight E. Potter, Secretary for Student Work
Mrs. Augustine Sackett, Recording Secretary
Miss Dora M. Fish, Treasurer
Miss Theodora Finks, Editor
M. C. Allaben, Superintendent of Schools
Mrs. Susan L. Storer, Sec'y Woman's Dept. Freedmen's Board

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" S. P. Harbison.....Pennsylvania
" D. F. Diefenderfer.Pennsylvania
" Charles Hodge ...Pennsylvania
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" M. E. Steele.....Washington
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" A. M. Buchanan..West Virginia
" C. A. Maynard.....Wisconsin
" William Mainland....Wisconsin

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" J. F. Kendall .....Indiana
" E. F. Pomeroy.....Minnesota
" J. F. Pingry .....New Jersey
" M. E. Boyd .....New Jersey
" C. E. Walker.....New York

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" D. E. Waid
" C. B. Walker
" James Yereance
" C. J. Young
" E. R. Yarnelle

MEETINGS.

A half-hour devotional meeting is held on each Tuesday, except the third, at 10.30 a. m., in the Assembly Room on the seventh floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. On the third Tuesday of each month a public missionary meeting is held from 10.30 to 12, to which local societies are requested to send delegates. (These meetings are all omitted during July and August.) Women from all parts of the country are cordially invited to attend these meetings, to visit the office at any time, and, when possible, to unite in the daily fifteen-minute prayer service held at 12.30.

The regular business meeting of the Board is held at 11.00 a. m., on the first Tuesday of each month. The Executive Committee meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays. (These meetings are also omitted during July and August.)

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS,

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS.

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Mrs. M. V. Richards, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. John S. Gilman, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Annie E. Riegart, Wicomico, Md.
Miss Laura Brenizer, Salisbury, Md.
Miss Bertha Harlan, Wilmington, Del.
Miss M. Alice Davis, Salisbury, Md.
Mrs. Belle S. Luckett, Dunn Loring, Va.
Mrs. Florence B. Kelly, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Robert M. Wylie, Baltimore, Md.

ILLINOIS.

Mrs. G. W. Cooper, Sumner, Ill.
Mrs. Albert Gary Beebe, Oak Park, Ill.

INDIANA.

Mrs. Herbert Campbell, Newtown, Ind.
Mrs. J. B. Kendall, LaPorte, Ind.
Mrs. F. F. McCrea, Indianapolis, Ind.

KANSAS.

Mrs. Edward H. Hoag, Newton, Kansas.
Dr. MaBelle True, Topeka, Kansas.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. J. K. Mitchell, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Henry H. Swan, Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA.

Mrs. C. P. Noyes, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. E. A. Barton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. E. F. Pomeroy, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. M. B. Lee, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. I. W. Carey, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEBRASKA.

Mrs. Ida V. Tilden, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. J. A. Elliott, Beatrice, Neb.

NEW JERSEY.

*Miss Mary J. Peck, Elizabeth, N. J.
Miss Olivia Borden, Shrewsbury, N. J.
Mrs. W. W. Casselberry, Collingswood, N. J.
Mrs. Helen M. Paulding, Daretown, N. J.
Miss Anna G. Young, Garfield, N. J.
Miss Charlotte E. Pudney, Passaic, N. J.
Miss Stella E. Taft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Florence E. Eaton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Emily B. Baker, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Arthur Phillips, Beverly, N. J.
Mrs. Joel F. Freeman, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. C. L. Roberts, Basking Ridge, N. J.
Mrs. Robert E. Speer, Englewood, N. J.

NEW YORK.

Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, Englewood, N. J.
Mrs. J. M. Ham, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Frances Elizabeth Harris.
Miss Florence Gillies, New York City, N. Y.
Miss S. Catherine Rue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Kate E. Putnam, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. G. C. Yeisley, Hudson, N. Y.
Mrs. W. A. Bartlett, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. William Wilder Hopkins, Geneva, N. Y.
Mrs. Hugh O'Neill, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Chas. F. Darlington, New York City, N.Y.
Caroline Craig Darlington, New York City, N.Y.
Mrs. William H. Hubbard, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. W. P. Merrill, New York City, N. Y.
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Mrs. A. C. McMillan, Yonkers, N. Y.
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Mrs. Henry Lindeman, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. John Sinclair, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Jesse Peterson, Medina, N. Y.
Mrs. Allan Douglas Carlile, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. George P. Slade, New York City, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Mrs. Robert Shoemaker, Cambridge, Mass.

OHIO.

Mrs. E. C. Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. J. H. Young, Piqua, Ohio.
Mrs. Walter H. Houston, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. C. H. Randall, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Lizzie Campbell, Ironton, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA.

Mrs. W. A. Knott, Oklahoma City, Okla.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. Walter J. Hogue, Washington, Pa.
Mrs. Joshua W. Sharpe, Chambersburg, Pa.
Mrs. George Norcross, Carlisle, Pa.
Mrs. D. F. Diefenderfer, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. Anna M. Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Charles Hodge, Germantown, Pa.
Mrs. Williams E. Slemmons, Washington, Pa.
Mrs. William Edgar Geil, Doylestown, Pa.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. McCune, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. S. A. Reeder, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Julia Fraser, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Abigal Hawes Hill, Johnston, Pa.
Mrs. William W. Fiske, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. T. Charlton Henry, Germantown, Pa.
Mrs. Henry T. Shillingford, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. William L. McLean, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. W. B. Jennings, Germantown, Pa.
Mrs. John Burroughs, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. John Downs, Bradford, Pa.
Mrs. Morning Johnston Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Fanny M. Jessup Swain, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. H. P. Camden, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Deceased.

(N. B.—The names of Honorary Members are placed under the Synodical Societies to which the organizations making the contributions belong.)

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WOMAN'S BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS

Report of the Corresponding Secretary

With heartfelt thankfulness to the great Head of the Church for His loving-kindness shown in many marvelous ways during the past year, the Woman's Board herewith presents to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America its Thirty-fourth Annual Report.

The Board mourns the loss by death of three of its members, Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Mrs. S. F Hallock and Miss Mary J. Peck. Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Hallock were in the prime of life, loyal, loving members, devoted to the cause of missions, and we had fondly believed both would be our fellow associates for many years to come. Miss Mary J. Peck had been on the Board since 1887. As a member of its Finance Committee, she was most intimately associated with all the details of Board management, and her wise counsel and loving sympathy endeared her to all; her thoughtful ministrations to the missionaries, especially those on the isolated fields, will make her missed in many scattered homes.

One missionary, Miss Antoinette Brengle, so closely identified with Mexican plaza missions, and later with the Allison School at Santa Fe, has answered the summons to higher service. We cannot let pass the opportunity to make grateful mention of Mrs. A. R. McFarland, in her early life a missionary among the Mexicans and Indians, and yet forever associated in thought with Alaska, as there she was the pioneer missionary, and during her first winter the sole representative of the Christian church in that far off country. Because of the infirmities of age, Mrs. McFarland has not been in the active service for several years, but to the very last she was keenly interested in all missionary enterprises and her frequent letters to "headquarters" were most welcome. We thank God for the inspiring lives of these our friends and lovingly cherish their memories.

Finances.

The total receipts of the year were $618,595.64, but of this only $460,304.19 was available for current work. For complete statistical information, consult the annual report of Miss Fish, Treasurer of the Woman's Board, page 30. The year opened with a depressing debt, accumulated during three years, and largely caused by deficits on many building operations. This, of course, made any new work impossible. With thankful hearts we report that the debt is entirely paid, and record grateful appreciation of the action of the Board of Home Missions in cancelling the balance due on the Sitka buildings, $14,466, included in the debt statement of $56,805.94 reported March 31, 1912.

During the past four years the Woman's Board has been obliged to erect many buildings. Every field has shared in these sadly needed improvements, but the most extensive operations have been in Alaskan and Mormon territory. As the final payments on many of these build-

ings were included in the debt statement of $56,805.94, provision for meeting which was made during the year just closed, we record here the complete list of new buildings, enlargements and purchases: Haines Hospital; six buildings, Sheldon Jackson School, Sitka; Point Barrow, Alaska; Ganado, Ariz.; North Fork, Cal.; Jewett, N. M.; Embudo, N. M.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Mt. Vernon, Ky.; Lawson, W. Va.; Hot Springs, N. C.; Mt. Pleasant, Utah; Panguitch, Utah; Guines, Cuba; Pueblo Nuevo, P. R.; Mayaguez, Marina, P. R.

The total cost, including equipment, aggregates nearly $300,000. The titles of this property, as of all other property secured by the Woman's Board, are held by the Board of Home Missions.

The following excerpt from the Minutes of the Board explains an interesting property transfer:

"Referring to the following list of properties in Utah and Idaho, held by the Woman's Board:

Paris	Benjamin	Nephi	Ephraim
Malad	Spanish Fork	Mendon	Cedar City
Franklin	Brigham	Manti	Parowan
Preston	Richmond	Logan Chapel	Toquerville
American Fork	Pleasant Grove	Kaysville	Richfield
Samaria	Payson	Hyrum	Scipio

"In view of the fact that these properties, in accordance with the reports of Mr. Adams, might with a few exceptions be utilized in the prosecution of evangelical endeavor by the Synods of Utah and Idaho, the Office Conference recommends that authority be given for the transfer of said properties in such a way that each separate property will be deeded to that Presbytery of the Synods of Utah and Idaho within the bounds of which it is situated, or to the trustees of the local church, provided the church is incorporated. Motion carried."

By this disposal of properties the Woman's Board unequivocally puts itself on record as desiring to co-operate with Presbyterians in Utah in developing and making strong churches, most of which are the outgrowth of mission schools.

It is interesting to note that an agreement made a number of years ago with the College Board is now consummated, by which the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute has become the preparatory department of Westminster College, and property aggregating $40,000.00 has been turned over to the trustees of the College.

Years ago the Woman's Board accepted from the Board of Home Missions the support of certain ministers, supplying churches organized as a direct result of its work. The past year the Board of Home Missions has resumed the salaries of these ministers. Under this arrangement the Woman's Board no longer pays the missionary at Point Barrow, although the new building (the former one having been destroyed by fire) was erected by the Woman's Board. The support of several other picturesque fields has been entirely assumed by the Home Board. But, as in some cases donors have not been willing to transfer the salaries of these ministers to the support of teachers or hospital workers commissioned by the Woman's Board, there has not been complete financial relief.

The work of the Woman's Board is so complex, varied, magnificent, in its grasp of opportunity, and yet necessarily so minute and personal in much of its detail, that it is utterly impossible to present more than a mere outline of its activities, leaving each reader to supply from other sources the personal touch which alone vivifies annual reports.

The Woman's Board not only maintains the Church's secondary schools, boarding, training, industrial and day schools, and a number of hospitals, but it erects the necessary buildings and provides equipment. This vast missionary work is done through the loyal support of the constituency, co-extensive with the Presbyterian Church in America; the Woman's Board is the point of contact between the Field where missionary activities are centered, and the Force, which makes possible all this effort. This Force must be kept intelligent and vivified through effective organization, personal influence, publicity work of great variety, and of recent years an interdenominational association. Thus the Field and the Force, the Interdenominational Fellowship and the Story of the Year at Headquarters, will be unfolded.

The Field.

The outstanding feature of the past year on the field was one of adjustment, the attempt to make those members of our large and widely scattered family who had new buildings feel at home in strange surroundings. The experience has been trying for our missionaries and for Mr. Allaben, our Superintendent of Schools, upon whom, as Chairman of the Building Committee, came first the pressure of necessary changes in plans for buildings, delays in delivery, and the other annoyances consequent upon building operations often thousands of miles from the base of supplies. But these trials are all happily surmounted, and many of our missionaries now have the material requisites for a stronger and more aggressive work than ever before.

Alaska.

This adjustment to new surroundings was especially difficult at the Sheldon Jackson School, Sitka, but it is now on a strong, satisfactory basis. The natives of Sitka now realize that this is not an institution for their sole benefit, but the one great training school for all Alaska, where strong and willing native boys and girls can have Christian training to prepare them for leadership among their own people. One of the teachers writes as follows:

"The children enjoy their Bible work very much, and have learned all the books of the Bible, the Ten Commandments, and various selected verses, while some of the higher grade who came at first can repeat some Psalms. There isn't a drone in the hive, and if they finish up the year as well as they have begun, it will be the teacher's fault if they haven't valuuable information by that time.

"The boys, of course, are delighted with their new school home, and it is interesting to watch their enjoyment of, for instance, the gymnasium and shower baths. Such innovations do not daunt them, and, indeed, they are much at home already. Surely this is a wonderful field of labor, and with the new buildings we ought to accomplish great things for the Master. While showing a party through the buildings, one young lady said to me, 'Well! This is wonderful! I am a Presbyterian, but I never believed in sending my money to the Board, for I never knew what became of it; but if this is the way they spend it, hereafter I shall send my money there, and what is more, I am going home to talk for the Woman's Board.'"

At Haines's there is no new building, but the old one has been remodeled so that the hospital now is in better condition than ever to continue its ministry of helpfulness. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have been devoting themselves with their usual unselfishness to the best interests of this medical station.

Indians.

Tuscan Training School, the largest and best equipped of our Indian Stations, is crowded to its utmost capacity and the urgent appeals for additional buildings are pathetic in the extreme. In Oklahoma the Dwight Mission School has had a good year in spite of sadly cramped quarters. Mr. Robe writes:

"We believe all the earlier churches of the Indians among the Five Tribes were organized as a direct result of the Board's school work. The evangelist, Mr. Steele, says: 'In some places where I have been, the only Christians have been the students of your school, and they form a nucleus around which we can group families.'

"Nineteen of our students have recently united with our church here. They will greatly assist in church work in the country in a few years. Whether or not the Presbyterian Church is helped by them depends on our activity in providing churches in their neighborhood. Our aim should be Presbyterian schools for Presbyterian young people and young people trained for Presbyterian church work. Then will we see the true results of our work in our Presbyterian churches.

"Our dining room, our school rooms, and our dormitories are all full to overflowing with promising Indian young people. More would be here if we had room for them. We are now almost daily refusing applicants.

"Mr. Keam's life has been spent mostly among the Choctaw and Cherokee people. He says: 'Eternity alone can reveal the great good of Mission Schools among the Indians. After twenty-seven years as missionary among the Choctaws, I believe the Wheelock Mission School was the primary cause of all our Indian churches in the Choctaw Nation. The good seed sown at Wheelock was carried to the homes all over the Choctaw Nation.' Indians will send their children where the Bible is read and prayer is offered. There still is great need for such schools."

Mexicans.

Through the generosity of a friend, the girls' dormitory of the Allison School has been entirely renovated; additional room is made available in the attic, by cutting new windows, while fresh paint and papering have made the building most attractive. An adjoining lot has been purchased, thus giving control over property necessary for the development of the school.

"Menaul" exerts an ever widening influence. A County Superintendent of Schools in New Mexico writes as follows:

"I have met Menual boys in every part of the county and have noticed with pleasure the influence for good that radiates from them wherever they are found. They seem to act as a leaven for the whole mass, and truly our rural population is a mass when it is considered as a whole. In my judgment the Menaul School is doing more for the up-building of an intelligent and progressive spirit along beneficial lines than any other single force in our county. During my term as Superintendent I tried at all times to secure some of the graduates to teach in our rural schools, but they were in such demand in other places that I failed. To have been a student at 'Menaul' is a recommendation that means efficiency and industry, and is a sure passport to a good job. The school is a great force in this community. Its influence extends beyond our county into the neighboring counties."

Los Angeles Spanish School is eagerly anticipating the new building and enlarged opportunities which the California women are providing. An interesting community work was begun some years ago in connection with this school, by which the missionary, Miss Boone, keeps in touch with former students; many of these are married and

have their own homes, others are working; but wherever they are Miss Boone lovingly follows them. Such work is needed in all our boarding schools.

On the Mexican field the Plaza schools are holding strategic positions and accomplishing marvelous results. The need for more of them is imperative since the revolution in Mexico has caused the influx of Mexicans into our border States. The Plaza teachers are encouraged by the Woman's Board to send their older and more promising pupils to our boarding schools, which in turn are gradually dropping the lower grades. Emphasis is now placed on a picked registration with the purpose of thus providing leadership for the people.

One plaza sent six of its pupils away last year; from another three boys go to Menaul and five girls to Allison. One of our plaza schools is fifty miles from the nearest store—how far our teacher is from another English-speaking person we do not know—but this year she is to have an assistant. At another plaza there is no physician within forty miles and the teacher there says, "Nearly all Mexicans have chronic tonsilitis"—Mexican sore throat, the doctors call it; this with stomach trouble is causing a more serious health problem. The new work must be commissioning district nurses and establishing a few small hospitals.

Mormons.

Mormonism was the subject of the study book for the current year. The book has proved most popular, its sales exceeding any of past years, and much new interest has been aroused. The past year has witnessed the consummation of a plan outlined several years ago, and succinctly presented in an article prepared by the President of the Woman's Board for the October "Home Mission Monthly," from which the following statements are quoted:

"When the plan of closing day schools and strengthening the academic work in Utah was announced, there were four academies in that State under the Woman's Board, though it was known then that the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute would soon become the preparatory department of Westminster College at Salt Lake City, by an agreement made February 27, 1906, between the Board and the trustees of that college.

"This left three academies—one at Logan in the northern part of the State, and the two at Springville and Mt. Pleasant. Logan was primarily a girls' school, but a few boys had been received as boarders and a few as day pupils. An examination of the situation showed that co-education on a small scale was peculiarly difficult, that the few boys could not be properly housed nor supervised, and that the result to these did not balance the great advantage of having the academy a school for girls only.

"The fact that there remained in Northern Utah no Presbyterian school for boys was thoroughly considered, but the meagre work for boys at Logan could not be said to meet this need, and so, reluctantly, the doors of Logan were closed to them. But the boys of Northern Utah should have an institution provided for them!

"Springville lies about fifty miles south of Salt Lake City and Mt. Pleasant is approximately fifty miles south of Springville and also very nearly in the centre of the State, both now on the railroad, as they were not when the academies were established. Miles are not as long as they were, as travel and the means of travel increase and fifty or one hundred miles is now a short distance.

"Here were two institutions, then, that had come near to each other geographically, each having an average of about thirty-five boarding students per year, covering so many grades that, with ma-

trons, a force of eight workers was necessary at each institution. Economy and efficiency demanded that the two schools be merged into one that could serve well more students than are now reached by the two, that could be well equipped and of such standard that it could successfully be compared with other institutions of the State, or of neighboring States. All questions of sentiment, if the hardship to some local residents, etc., were considered, but the greatest good to the greatest number seemed to demand the consolidation.

"The relative claims of Springville and Mt. Pleasant were considered and the latter was chosen for the larger, consolidated academy, because it was further south and more nearly in a region yet unreached by other denominational institutions. This merging of two academies is but one step in the policy of strengthening academy work in Utah. We believe the loyal friends of the school work will see the wisdom of this consolidation and will unite with the Board in earnest effort to make the new academy the best in the State of Utah."

The following word from Wasatch demonstrates already the wisdom of the consolidation:

"Our school report for December showed a total attendance of 153 pupils in all departments. I find that 79 of these are from families the principals of which are either leaders in the Mormon Church, or are strongly Mormon in influence. Of course our present great need is more dormitory accommodation. With that supplied, the future success of the school, as far as being able to reach out far and wide into the communities of Southern Utah is concerned, is assured."

Mountaineers.

Here the important fact of the year is the appointment of Mr. Edward P. Childs as Field Superintendent for the work of the Woman's Board in the mountain section of the South. As Mr. Childs' report is printed in full, page ...., only brief mention of this varied and widening work is attempted.

In West Virginia strike conditions have at times seriously interfered with the work; in Tennessee, at Mossop Memorial, the entire force of commissioned workers are graduates of our Normal and Collegiate Institute; everywhere the call to preparation for leadership has been clear and strong; perhaps this is most strikingly illustrated at Ozone, where out of an organized Bible Class of ten young men two of them have definitely decided to study for the ministry. "It will take years of work, but with strong brains, earnest hearts and brave souls they are entering upon the task to win. The one is hoping to carry the Gospel to China, while the other feels called to labor for the salvation of souls in this mountain region." The Asheville Schools maintain their usual high standard.

Foreigners.

The Woman's Board has had under consideration a policy for work among the Immigrant Populations, which would be comprehensive, definite, sufficiently flexible to meet existing plans that are satisfactory, and yet making possible a work for foreigners supported and controlled by the Woman's Board. At Louisville an outline plan, which had previously been presented at a regular Board meeting, was discussed in the Executive Session and received hearty commendation. The condensation and rearrangement of the material was made and the policy adopted by the Woman's Board. In framing this policy the Woman's Board gratefully acknowledges the help of the Joint Conference (composed of officers of the Board of Home

Missions and of the Woman's Board of Home Missions) and especially of the Department of Immigration of the Board of Home Missions. By this plan all of the present work among immigrant populations, excepting that at Ellis Island alone, will be directly under the supervision of the local women's committees; money for its support will be received by the Treasurer of the Woman's Board and returned in bulk for disbursement. Funds are to be in advance of usual contributions for the national work. The Woman's Board furthermore definitely agrees to inaugurate advance work for immigrant populations as soon as its funds warrant such enlargement. For account of work among foreigners, see page 48.

Cubans and Porto Ricans.

The signal event of the year in Cuba was the dedication of the beautiful new building at Guines, the "Kate Plumer Bryan Memorial Building," and the successful inauguration of the work in the new locality. In the other two stations, Sancti Spiritus and Nueva Paz, the record is encouraging.

At San Juan, Porto Rico, the day school has been closed and in its stead a community work organized under the Assembly's Board. The result is most promising. The public schools in the larger centers of Porto Rico are increasing in number and efficiency every year and the effort now should be to develop a strong boarding school and provide more industrial and vocational training. The Hospital at San Juan has had a prosperous year; a full account is given on page ...., which will repay a careful reading.

Freedmen.

The Woman's Board receives from its constituency funds for the work among Negroes, and transmits the same to the Freedmen's Board in Pittsburgh. Last year the sum of $85,236.09 was so received, receipted and forwarded. No statistics of missions among Negroes so maintained is reported, as they are all included in the summary of the Annual Report of the Board of Freedmen. One issue of the official publication of the Woman's Board, the "Home Mission Monthly," is devoted to the attractive presentation of this great theme, and the Woman's Board does not suggest any topic for consideration by the constituency in April, thus leaving the opportunity for a full setting forth of the work of the Freedmen's Board.

The Force

making possible all this widely located and diversified missionary effort, most of it for the distinctively pagan peoples of America, is the constituency. This year two new synodical societies have been organized, making a sisterhood of thirty-four, for Washington, Idaho and Oregon are grouped under the North Pacific Board and unite Home Missionary and Foreign Missionary work through the organization of a territorial Board.

When General Assembly constituted the new synods of Arizona and New England, a new division of presbyterial territory was made, and this has naturally caused some uncertainty regarding boundaries of the women's presbyterial organizations. But these questions have now been adjusted and the recently elected synodical and presbyterial officers are energetically handling their varying problems. The Synod of Arizona was formerly a part of New Mexico, but as most of the synodical officers lived in Arizona and have graciously consented to continue in office, the New Mexico Synodical Society, whose officers are unfamiliar with our methods, is really in all except name the new organization.

New England Synodical Society was organized in Boston at a meeting held when the new Synod met. The following are the presidents of new synodical societies:—Arizona, Miss C. G. Gilchrist; New England, Mrs. William D. McKissick; New Mexico, Mrs. A. M. Thomas.

Changes in synodical presidents are as follows:

Kentucky	Mrs. E. S. Porter	succeeds	Miss Sue B. Scott
Missouri	Mrs. C. P. Baity	"	Mrs. S. L. McAfee
New Jersey	Mrs. H. C. Olin	"	Mrs. W. E. Honeyman
No. Pac. Bd.	Mrs. J. V. Milligan	"	Mrs. H. C. Campbell
Tennessee	Mrs. T. A. Wigginton	"	Mrs. John M. Gaut

Also by virtue of being synodical presidents these officers become Vice-Presidents of the Woman's Board.

Mrs. H. C. Campbell of the North Pacific Board was called to immediate service in the presence of her King. The others, laying down the heavy burden of official responsibility, remain closely associated with the activities of the Board. All have labored faithfully and well —but because of twenty-seven consecutive years of service Mrs. William E. Honeyman deserves signal recognition. As Honorary President of New Jersey and Vice-President of the Woman's Board she is still prominently identified with the organization.

The new apportionment plan has been successfully inaugurated. By this plan synodical societies receive in January financial statements from headquarters, together with the minimum amounts requested from their constituency for the fiscal year beginning April 1st following. Synodical societies agreed to hold executive meetings in January to pass on these apportionments and forward the presbyterial apportionment to each presbyterial society in time for consideration in executive committee before the spring meeting.

We believe this plan will immeasurably strengthen the financial side of our work, and the enthusiastic manner in which it has been received is most cheering.

The Story of the Year's Force as told in figures is necessarily inaccurate because of belated returns, but the statistics are as follows:

31 Synodical Societies	239 Presbyterial Societies
4679 Local Societies	150,000 Members

Two synodical societies, last year aggregating a membership of nearly thirty thousand wemen, have not yet reported. These synods snffered from flood and tornado, and this is sufficient excuse for delayed reports. Our friends in these afflicted synods have our most hearty sympathy.

Our vast force is officered by women, who are becoming experts in developing missionary interest and directing missionary enthusiasm, doing more than the church begins to realize in conserving Presbyterian ideals. Our missionary officers are picked woman—and our hearts thrill as we recall their devoted service—given gratuitously, lovingly, joyfully for the Master who did so much for women and who included them in His last tender message, "Go, tell!"

The Campaign for Double Membership

is closed, but not until the Master comes again will the need for seeking new members cease. This responsibility to seek out and interest the uninterested women, rests heavily upon our constituency. Among the most inspiring letters which come to the Secretary's desk are those which outline intelligent, tactful plans for prosecuting this work.

The plan for vitalizing our societies adopted at the last Annual Meeting, was directly designed to cultivate the feeling of dependence

upon prayer—by forming prayer circles, emphasizing prayer in the missionary programs and inviting members, if they so desired, to use cards which could be signed to suit the individual and returned to headquarters or not, just as she wished. The securing of statistics on matters so intimate as this would in many cases defeat the purpose desired, so in all printed information and correspondence the Office purposely guarded every statement and letter. But the response has been gratifying beyond expression. The fundamental note was sounded—now the volume of prayer and praise will grow, as officers and leaders remain faithful to the trust.

"More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of.
Wherefore let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day:
For what are men better than sheep or goats
That nourish a blind life within their brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
Both for themselves and those who call them friends.
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God."

In all the details of extending the organization, stimulating the constituency, encouraging the officers, developing interest in the uninterested, a most efficient force has been our

Field Secretaries.

Miss Abbie H. J. Upham, as usual, has had a most strenuous year; she attended four presbyterials in Illinois and in Colorado, also three Annual Synodical meetings,—Montana, North Dakota and Iowa. Itineraries were made in Dubuque Presbytery, Iowa, Rock River and Ewing, Illinois, besides thorough itinerary of Montana Synodical Society. Eighty-five local towns were visited, not including seven weeks itinerary of Chicago, where addresses were made in fifty-six churches. Nine new societies were organized, four in Montana,—Libby, Whitefish, Manhattan, and a Mission Study Class at Polson; five in Illinois, Mt. Carmel, Grayville, and Pisgah, a Junior Band at Bridgeport and Westminster Guild Chapter at Olney. An increasing interest in Mission Study was noticed everywhere, and often a Presbytery asked for a Mission Study Class to be taught by some one from the Board. New Members, subscriptions for magazines and orders for Prayer Calendars were secured at nearly every meeting.

Mrs. J. W. Aldrich, Western Field Secretary, made a remarkable trip through the new Presbyterial Society of Nevada, where the women are trying bravely to carry on the work, but where the societies are so far apart that it is impossible to hold a presbyterial meeting. The Utah Synodical Society was greatly encouraged by Mrs. Aldrich and her itinerary of the State did much good. She represented the Board at the Y. W. C. A. Summer Conference at Hacienda, California, the beautiful home of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst. Much of the summer was spent at Mt. Hermon, in the California Synodical Headquarters. Besides the Summer School for Missions many conferences and meetings were held. Between seven and eight thousand people were at Mt. Hermon and nearly all visited the Headquarters and studied the display of literature. The months of October, November and December were spent in Arizona and New Mexico, organizing new synodical and presbyterial societies. Mrs. Aldrich also presented the work at the Utah Synodical and was rejoiced over its splendid advance. Later an itinerary was made in New Mexico and Arizona, reaching nearly all the local societies. California claimed Mrs. Aldrich in the spring, when in company with the Presbyterial President she made a trip

through Benicia Presbyterial. Several Young Ladies' Auxiliaries and Children's Bands were formed. The real lack is in consecrated leaders, for the children are eager for work.

Miss Elizabeth Cameron, Eastern Field Secretary, visited the following Presbyterials: Detroit, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Petoskey, Wheeling, Grafton, Parkersburg, Westminster, Cleveland, Adams, Duluth, St. Cloud, St. Paul, Winona, Otsego, Baltimore, North River. A month each was spent in Baltimore, Otsego, Grafton and Parkersburg. The following societies were organized: Hamden, N. Y.; Hagerstown, Md.; Taneytown, Md.; Havre de Grace, Md.; Downs, W. Va., and Williamstown, W. Va.

Eighteen study classes were held on "Mormonism," one on "Conservation of National Ideals," and one "Leaders' Class." These classes have been in Brooklyn, Wheeling and Detroit Presbyterials, one in Montclair, and one in Plainfield, N. J. Study classes were organized at Unadilla, N. Y.; Gilbertville, N. Y.; Margaretville, N. Y.; Jarrettsville, Catonsville, Md. A number of reading circles on "Mormonism" have been started in various places. Miss Cameron organized three Westminster Guild Chapters and two Circles, and has spoken at a number of Westminster Guild meetings. She has held eleven Conferences, and in addition to teaching twenty study classes during the year, has spoken 146 times. Miss Cameron represented the Woman's Board at the Y. W. C. A. Student Conference at Eaglesmere, Pa., and the Northfield Home Mission Conference, and spent ten days at "The World in Baltimore."

From the report of the Associate Secretary, Mrs. Gildersleeve, in respect to Speakers, Mission Study, Bands and Cradle Roll Tens, we summarize the story of the year.

Speakers. In addition to the constant activities of the Field Secretaries, special speakers have met the many demands made by societies for outside inspiration.

Mrs. Guy S. Davis has visited local churches in Oklahoma and Texas, and as a result a number of new organizations have been effected.

Mrs. D. E. Wiber, Washington, D. C., who has proved so valuable as a mission study leader, has also shown marked ability in presenting the subject of Home Missions in general.

Mrs. D. E. Waid, Mrs. A. S. Crane, Miss S. F. Lincoln, Mrs. D. J. Frazer, Miss Lydia Hays, Mrs. D. F. Diefenderfer, and others have rendered invaluable service.

Last year at their annual meetings 24 Synodical and 122 Presbyterial Societies were supplied with speakers who proved most acceptable.

Mission Study. As already noted, much aggressive work has been done in the development of mission study classes. Miss Cameron and Mrs. Wiber have conducted classes in larger cities and have also from some central locality visited places that were accessible in order to lead societies in mission study.

At the close of the fiscal year, April 1, 1912, there were 188 Mission Study Classes. This year the number has steadily increased until in April, 1913, we have a record of *589 classes in Women's Societies.

This increase is largely due to the earnestness and co-operation of the Mission Study Secretaries appointed by the Synodical Societies last year. We appreciate the faithful labor of all those leaders who have given themselves so unreservedly to their classes, and the success that has attended their efforts. A large number of new leaders have been developed who are earnestly seeking to encourage the study of Missions through Mission Study Classes.

Bands. 1,440 reported this year—study classes are finding a response among the boys and girls. Accurate records cannot be

*72 not included received after April 1.

made as yet, but all are busy and we expect to report some advance work next year. The increase of 206 new bands is a good showing, as many each year enter the young women's societies which now number 352, and these in turn are annually transferred to women's auxiliaries.

CRADLE ROLL TENS. Our babies are growing in numbers each year and we may well be proud of the interest in the little ones. The records show 675 this year, as against 363 last year.

Young People's Department,

reporting through the secretary, Miss Petrie, has preserved its record of previous years, and this is noteworthy in view of the following facts: (1) The increasing number of changes made in the appointments of synodical and presbyterial secretaries. There were sixteen changes in the synodical list and seventy-six new presbyterial young people's secretaries during the year. Do we demand too much of our young people's secretaries? Is this why we lose so many? (2) The evolution in local societies. It is stated by those in authority that the officers of young people's societies are completely changed every five years. (3) The changing methods for their young people's funds in churches, presbyteries and synods. In seven of the self-supporting synods monies from the young people's organizations and Sunday schools, formerly contributed to general home mission work, are now applied to the self-support fund. (4) The "Budget Plan" of many local churches includes, in the make-up, the gifts from the young people's societies and the Sunday schools, but in sending the funds the treasurers of church sessions do not differentiate the gifts from these sources, and they are lost to our totals. (5) The innumerable appeals to these small treasuries for the support of local work, and for the various State, County, or Presbyterial "Unions." A review of the financial returns of the past ten years is significant when we recognize these and other "problems" in our work among the young people, and note the slight fluctuation in the total contributions from both the Sunday schools and the various young people's organizations. It demonstrates the value of attention to details as the background of success in our Young People's Department.

Since our last report the study class records, the correspondence on mission study methods, courses of study and "helps" for leaders, have been transferred to the new joint department known as the "Presbyterian Department of Missionary Education." This, however, has in no way decreased the large correspondence with the many young people's organizations and the Sunday schools. "Special Objects" have been suggested for gifts to a growing list of applicants, and the general "objects"—stations, salaries of missionary pastors and teachers, scholarships, or shares in any of these—have been apportioned to groups of organizations or Sunday schools in synods and presbyteries. Contributors are kept informed of their investments through the special letters from missionaries, the monthly pages in the magazines, the programs and leaflets issued for special occasions, and the published "Field Letters"—of which 15,600 were sent out, in May, October and January. The popularity and value of this "follow-up" method is shown in the reminders to the secretary when letters are a little belated. But many of the letters fail to reach the societies and Sunday schools because the change of address of the correspondent has not been reported.

The review of the report from our Young People's Department is a loud plea for the sympathetic, faithful, intelligent, "motherly" interest in the young people on the part of our women's organizations. The young people have "held their own," but the records would be of advance if they were given tactful, loyal guidance in the local churches and in the homes.

have been transferred during the year back again to the Young People's Department, and report as follows:

Another gain is made in the record for the Westminster Guild Chapters and Circles, about ninety having been added during the past year. A few Chapters have disbanded because of inability to follow the rules of the Guild. Several have become Circles, having organized before knowing the age limit of Chapters, and finding the study too far advanced for their members. Others have reorganized as missionary societies. There are now about 518 Chapters, 138 Circles, 18 Westminster Guild Synodical Secretaries, and a few Presbyterial Secretaries have been appointed. In many of the presbyterials the young people's secretary has been asked to add the Westminster Guild to the organizations for which she is responsible.

The Chapters contribute about $4,000 for Home Missions, most of it designated for the Hospital for natives at Haines, Alaska. In order to give these young women a broader vision of home mission opportunities and responsibilities, we are now assigning three stations, Haines, Alaska; Hot Springs, N. C.; and the scholarship fund for the training class in the Colegio Americano, Mayaguez, P. R.

The triennial Council of the Westminster Guild was held in New York in January. The reports of growth in the organization were most encouraging, and a revised plan of administration for the Council was adopted.

Owing to misunderstandings, which included a second call for a study of China, but a small percentage of the Chapters and Circles have followed a Home Mission study course during the past year. One hundred and sixty-five Chapters and Circles have been reported as studying Home Mission topics.

Secretary for Student Work.

In January, 1912, the Presbyterian Church started work among women students through the co-operation of the Woman's Board of Home Missions with the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of New York, in a Joint Committee on Student Work. Mrs. Dwight E. Potter was appointed secretary and in that capacity has visited twenty-three colleges and schools and six conferences during the past year. The work is still in its experimental stages, is developing rapidly and gives large promise of permanency and usefulness. An effort is being made to supplement by intensive work, such as the leading of Mission Study Classes, the more extensive work carried on by other organizations in the Student field. It is the desire of the Joint Committee to come in contact through its Secretary with Presbyterian girls during the formative years of college life, to interest them in the work of the Church at home and abroad, and cultivate in them a cordiality of relationship that will lead them to identify themselves with the work of their church in whatever station of life they find themselves when the college training is over.

In January, 1913, on the invitation of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations in the United States of America, a two days' conference of Association Secretaries and representatives of Women's Mission Boards discussed the general question of Student Work and Missions. Representatives of twenty-three Boards were present from all parts of the country and a thorough discussion of this subject, so rich in possibilities for the future, resulted in the following recommendations which our Board at a subsequent meeting unanimously endorsed:

I. That we emphasize the importance of student work, under each

Board to be carried on through a standing committee on student work, or a mission board secretary for student work, or both, who shall have immediate oversight of all student work and who shall report in full to each Board.

II. That the duties of the standing committee and student secretary shall be:
   (A) To identify the student with the work of her church at home and abroad.
      1. To relate the undergraduate to her church and mission board interests during her student days.
      2. To relate the alumna or non-graduate to the missionary activities of her church.
      3. To send to the Board the names of students contemplating home or foreign service.
   (B) To suggest the name of an adequate official representative for each summer conference where the work of the Board is to be presented, this representative to be the student secretary wherever possible.

III. That the mission board secretary for student work make her approach:
   (A) In denominational schools through Mission Board and local church agencies in co-operation with the interdenominational organization in the schools;
   (B) In State and other schools through the interdenominational organization co-operating with the denominational agencies.
   And that her itinerary in a given territory be arranged in consultation with the field student secretary of the National Board.

IV. That the Boards be urged to impress upon their churches and missionary organizations their obligations toward students of their denomination, the service for and with students to be duly reported through the regular channels.

V. That we strongly urge the Boards to continue their efforts to provide adequate literature on current missionary topics adapted to needs of the students of their denomination.

The following is the policy for the current year submitted by the Joint Committee on Student Work and adopted by the Woman's Board on February 25, 1913:

"The salary of the Secretary, the rent, traveling, stenographic and other miscellaneous expenses, are to be equally divided between (A) the Woman's Board of Home Missions, and (B) the co-operating Women's Boards of Foreign Missions, according to the pro rata standard of the Central Committee. It was recommended (1) that the Joint Committee for Student Work consist of four representatives from the Woman's Board of Home Missions and four representatives from the six Women's Foreign Boards, (2) that the choice of representation for the Foreign Boards in this Committee be referred to the Central Committee."

It was recommended: "That this Joint Committee will welcome and pass upon all requests from Boards not thus co-operating for the services of the Secretary for Student Work."

The Home Mission Monthly

during the past year, under the wise guidance of its Editor, Miss Finks, has sustained its well-earned reputation as an up-to-date missionary periodical of the highest standard. Its effectiveness as a means of information has been proved by the speedy answers to special calls from the treasury which have appeared in its pages, and by the many words of appreciation of its aid in the conduct of local

societies. As the official means of communication between officers at headquarters and the members of the constituency, it is a recognized and strong power in the work at large. Furnishing, as it does, the latest news from the field, educational and inspirational material, aids for conduct of study classes, suggestive programs and helps for local societies, and much other valuable material, it has been found that societies which have a good list of "Home Mission Monthly" subscriptions, availing themselves of its assistance and stimulus, are the best working societies. Inversely, societies with small lists in proportion to their membership, or even no subscriptions—for regrettably there are some such—are neither up-to-date, nor efficient in results. Therefore we urge the widest circulation of the magazine, not for its own sake nor for the reader's sake alone, but for the promotion of the great work of Home Missions, and we rely upon the secretaries of literature to make even larger efforts than ever before. The magazine continues its record of the years in being not only self-supporting, but able, after paying all expenses, to turn a surplus into the treasury of the Board; this amount is to be applied this year to the Memorial Building to be erected at Mt. Pleasant, Utah, in honor of the late Editor of the magazine, Mrs. Delos E. Finks.

Over Sea and Land,

in addition to keeping the 3,000 subscriptions secured last year, has gained 2,159 new subscribers. While from a comparative point of view this record of our children's magazine is good as a whole, it shows a lack of enthusiasm somewhere, for it means an average gain over last year of less than one-half a subscription each for our army of secretaries of literature. Half of these subscriptions were obtained by children, not directly by the secretaries, which reduces the percentage still further. Miss Birdsall, the Editor, is providing a charming magazine for boys and girls, and it is earnestly to be desired that in the coming year every woman of the Church will bestir herself to see that every child under thirteen is supplied with "Over Sea and Land," either by direct subscription or as a present from the Sunday school. Many laudatory letters have been received from mothers, teachers and children, which show that the magazine is filling a vacant place—there is no other up-to-date method of keeping our children informed as to the great work done by the Presbyterian Church in missionary fields—there is no other Presbyterian missionary magazine for young people.

An Ohio Sunday school superintendent writes that their school interest in missions has increased more than a thousand per cent. in the last few years, and hints that "Over Sea and Iand" has much to do with it. This is worth considering in every Sunday school. This is the really logical way to develop interest in and workers for Missions—to begin with children at the impressionable age. Let every woman who reads this see that "Over Sea and Land" is taken by her Sunday school, or directly by every child she knows, and there will be thousands upon thousands who will grow up into a love of Missions and a desire to support them.

Boxes for Missionaries.

The Advisory Council of Church Extension, at its meeting in November, 1910, passed the following action:

"That the use of Missionary Boxes as a method of supporting home missionaries should be discontinued as rapidly as possible; that no recognition should be made of the value of boxes or of other items other than cash in the official reports of home mission contri-

butions, and that salaries of home missionaries should be increased until the need of boxes shall be eliminated."

At the meeting of the Board of Home Missions, March 17, 1911, the following action was taken:

"The Board of Home Missions has long felt that Missionary Boxes should be eliminated as a method of partial support of home missionaries. It is now prepared to announce as a definite policy that, as rapidly as possible, it will seek such discontinuance. In view of the sentiment on the field and the sentiment in missionary societies, this cannot be done abruptly. But we hereby announce it as our policy to seek such increase of missionary salaries as will, at the very earliest possible date, remove the occasion for the use of missionary boxes."

In hearty sympathy with this action, the Woman's Board continues to receive requests from ministers desiring boxes, and has forwarded necessary information to societies wishing to extend such aid.

During the year two hundred and forty boxes have been sent to missionary homes, in connection with which sums aggregating $3,697 were given; and cash to the amount of $1,897 was sent in lieu of boxes. Eleven fur coats have been purchased for missionaries in the northwest.

Gifts of partial Communion outfits, pulpit Bibles and hymn books, have encouraged struggling mission churches.

Books, magazines and religious papers have given hours of enjoyment in homes, mining and lumber camps and in some of our mission schools.

This year has been a particularly trying one on account of continuous crop failures in certain sections, illness, and other misfortunes that have prevailed in many homes, together with the high cost of living; while the boxes on the other hand have diminished in number.

Boxes for Mission Schools

During the year 1912-13 societies have been very much interested in providing the necessary articles to make both teachers and pupils comfortable, so that about three hundred and fifty boxes and packages containing material, clothing, bedding, table linen, etc., have been sent to schools and hospitals. Two hundred and seventy-five yards of rag carpet and one hundred forty eight rugs have helped to make rooms comfortable and homelike. Seventy uniform outfits for the girls in one of our Indian schools were prepared by societies.

Two hundred or more boxes and packages filled with Christmas cheer have been sent to schools—twenty-three societies providing money for Christmas treats without the gifts.

Fourteen of our teachers were gladdened and inspired by presents of wonder bags.

All letters received from teachers regarding Christmas gifts for pupils show appreciation and much satisfaction.

Literature Department

Several causes have been combined to stimulate interest in the distribution of our publications during the past year. Miss S. C. Rue reports that the double membership campaign of a year ago added to our constituency many new members whose education in our work has required printed helps; the organization of prayer circles has increased the circulation of Prayer Calendars and other devotional aids; the unprecedented use of the text book of this year created a large demand for supplemental leaflets on the subject of Mormonism;

and the celebration of Home Mission Week, November 17-24, inspired a searching for facts on conditions and needs of the home mission fields, that in many localities has not abated. All these causes contribute to the statistical totals of this annual report from our literature department, and this new spirit of desire for information regarding home missions furnishes our greatest encouragement.

The receipts from sales for the year have reached the splendid total of $11,123.65, an advance of $2,238.70 over the record of last year. Of this amount $2,683.63 was deposited with the treasurer of the Board of Home Missions, and $8,440.02 with the Woman's Board. This includes receipts from sales of leaflet and pamphlet aids on the topics recommended for study each month; the income for Prayer Calendars, of which, with the exception of gift copies to our commissioned workers, an edition of 16,000 has been sold; text books for study classes and rentals of stereopticon slides that practically meet the expense of maintaining our lecture department.

The circulation of the Prayer Calendar is considerably in advance of last year and receipts from sales show an increase of $120.43.

When the Presbyterian Department of Missionary Education was established in June to direct and forward the work of mission study in young people's societies all home mission text books for these organizations, which formerly had been sent out by our department, were transferred; and the receipts from sales of books that we report this year represent merely the cost of the stock transferred.

Though no new sets of stereopticon slides were added to our lecture equipment until very near the end of the fiscal year our office has filled 104 more engagements than last year for their exhibition, and our field secretaries report an increase of 32 exhibitions. Receipts from rentals show a decrease of $60.81 because the rental price was reduced from one dollar and a half to one dollar. Two fine new lectures "Church and Coke" and "The White Man's Alaska" have recently been prepared and we hope to develop plans for others later.

The text-book, "Mormonism, the Islam of America," prepared especially for women's societies this year, has had a larger sale than any previously issued in the series for home mission study. Orders filled in our department have required 9,500 copies. More than one thousand copies of "The Conservation of National Ideals," the text-book used last year, have been sent out, and 500 copies of "Some Immigrant Neighbors," the book provided for Juniors; also 1520 copies of other junior text books.

Thirty-eight new titles have been added to our list and thirty-one leaflets have been reprinted to meet demands. These have been bound into 357,133 copies containing 3,360,000 pages; 328,465 collection envelopes and 25,000 mite boxes have also been required by our societies. Joint publications such as the Prayer Calendar and programs prepared by the Young People's Department, numbering 46,050, including 2,342,400 pages, have been printed. Repeated appeals from many auxiliaries led to the publication of a fine new cloth map of North America on which are located all missions under the care of the Woman's Board.

The library in connection with this department has grown increasingly useful not only to those living in the vicinity of our headquarters, but also to students of missions located at a distance, to whom volumes have been sent by mail or express. Only the cost of transportation is required from borrowers.

To the secretaries of literature, many of whom are magnifying their office and to whose effort this encouraging growth may be in large measure attributed, we acknowledge grateful appreciation.

It is the aim of our literature department to win the confidence of our constituency, to provide only printed matter of a high standard, and to give the best service that can be rendered under economical

and human planning. We bespeak the cooperation of every officer and interested worker to aid in placing the literature already available in the hands of every Presbyterian woman.

Council of Women for Home Missions.

The fourth Annual Meeting, in Chicago, December 3, 1912, was the first one to be held outside of New York. It is a wise provision that in the future alternate Annual Meetings may be held in other cities than New York, thus broadening the scope and influence of the Council's work.

In conjunction with the Home Missions Council, this body successfully conducted the Campaign for Home Missions, chiefly by means of literature and publicity work, culminating in the general observance of Home Mission Week, when nation-wide consideration of Home Missionary interests stirred our entire constituency. The plan was conceived by the President of the Woman's Board of Home Missions and was most cordially accepted by both Councils of Home Missions. The result of this united and far-reaching effort to inform all of the people in every place in our country of the stupendous task facing the church, can never be estimated. The Woman's Board has issued a leaflet, "Follow-Up Campaign," which aims to impress in a concrete form some of the lessons learned in this nation-wide effort to make "Our Country God's Country."

The Presbyterian members in the Council are: Mrs. F. S. Bennett, Mrs. D. E. Waid, Mrs. Charles Stelzle, Mrs. W. W. Hayden, Mrs. C. L Thompson, Mrs. J. L. Caughey, Mrs. E. K. Hopper, Mrs. A. G. Beebe, Miss Julia Fraser.

The Woman's Board.

During the past year the following members have resigned: Mrs. L. W. Trowbridge, Mrs. R. M. Stevenson, Mrs. W. W. White, Mrs. H. G. Mandenhall, Mrs. J. B. Wight, Mrs. J. T. Barry, Mrs. D. J. McMillan, Mrs. J. McDowell, Mrs. Donald McLaren, Mrs. Allen D. Carlile.

Since the last Annual Meeting the following new members have been elected: Mrs. E. B. Sudbury, Mrs. M. W. Shultz, Mrs. H. B. Chase, Miss Anna Hyatt, Mrs. E. R. Yarnelle, Mrs. Nolan R. Best, Mrs. I. E. Hasbrouck, Miss Helen Crane, Mrs. H. A. Stone, Miss Frederica K. Mead. Twelve regular or called meetings of the Board have been held and sixteen Executive Committee meetings. Ten popular "Third Tuesdays" have been unusually well attended, and there have been three "Fifth Tuesdays" for prayer and praise.

The Hospitality Committee introduced an innovation by serving at four of the meetings of the Board a simple luncheon which proved a convenience in the saving of time and also afforded opportunity for social intercourse.

The last regular meeting of the Woman's Board was saddened by the resignation of the President, Mrs. F. S. Bennett. An attack of grippe had produced a depleted nervous condition, and at the previous Board meeting action had been taken begging the President to accept an extended leave of absence, with the good hope of thus completely restoring her health. But her sense of responsibility is so keen, and her ideal of duty so high, that in an affectionate letter she declined to accept this thoughtful consideration, and instead presented her resignation. No one present can forget the impression produced by the reading of this letter. At its close there was a deep silence. Then followed the acceptance of the resignation because such action seemed the only possible thing to do.

Mrs. Bennett's long official connection with the Woman's Board,

covering over twenty years of continuous service, made her entirely familiar with its varied and extensive activities. Her acquaintance with the field work and the constituency; the support and confidence which all Board members accorded her lovingly, her brilliancy, her sane judgment, her thoughtful consideration of others and her keen sense of justice, make her resignation, from the human standpoint, seemingly irreparable.

With the faith and loyalty which is the heritage of the Woman's Board, it can still look forward with confidence into the future. The Field and the Force, the Interdenominational Fellowship and the Board may well take the glorious words of St. Paul for the new year's watchword: "Forgetting the things which are behind, I press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

"Then onward through sunshine and storm and night!
No tarrying here, my soul!
Thou must, if thou read thy chart aright,
Press steadily on to thy goal!"

In behalf of the Woman's Board of Home Missions
JULIA FRASER,
Corresponding Secretary.

At a meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions held February 4, 1913, the members were greatly surprised and disheartened by the presentation of the resignation of its Corresponding Secretary, Miss Julia Fraser. The united expression was one of deep regret, and immediate steps were taken to induce Miss Fraser to reconsider her action. The efforts of the Committee appointed for this purpose were unsuccessful, and the Woman's Board very reluctantly accepted Miss Fraser's resignation.

The bond of interest and affection between the Woman's Board and Miss Fraser has been an unusual one. She has literally grown up in the midst of our constituency until those living in different sections of our country claim her as their own. Added to this adoption is the realization that whatever service she has undertaken she has performed that service with credit to her foster mother. Such a record has created a close relation not always experienced among Christian workers.

It was with assurance that we called Miss Fraser from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, and her previous knowledge and experience made it possible for her to commence almost immediately to handle the arduous work of Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Board of Home Missions. During her term of office when exceptional responsibility and double duty devolved upon her, she has assumed them cheerfully and masterly, and as we review the four years our appreciation is sincere for the maintenance of our interests all along the lines of our activities. Her aim has been advancement. Not merely to hold the past but to make definite progress in the present, and to accomplish this she has given time and thought during designated hours and out of designated hours. She has encouraged the departments at home; she has energized the societies abroad by double membership and prayer circles; she has endeavored to infuse a spark of life to the indifferent wherever she has found them; while her correspondence with distant co-workers has helped to cement our scattered constituency.

With Miss Fraser may be associated those well chosen words of St. Paul which have such a depth of meaning—Vigilant—Steadfast —Loyal. A workman that needeth not to be ashamed.

Respectfully submitted,
MRS. CALVIN B. WALKER.

Report of the Young People's Department

FOREWORD.

If the "spice of life" is "variety," one finds it in abundant measure in this work among the young people. President Wilson says, "Every country is renewed out of the ranks of the unknown, not out of the ranks of those already famous and powerful and in control," and surely our churches are not renewed by men and women fully equipped and eager for service, but by the boys and girls, the young men and young women, some of whom are beginning to realize a personal responsibility for the work of the Kingdom, while many still lack the vision of opportunity for service beyond their own local church. The aim of our Young People's Department is to inspire for this larger service through pointing out definite channels of usefulness, and to bring before young people's organizations and Sunday Schools a personal responsibility for the furtherance of the Kingdom.

Where are the officers and members of the young people's societies of fifteen years ago? We have reason to believe they have graduated into the senior offices and the more mature work of the church, and that a younger generation fills the offices in which they found training. Every year a large number of societies disband or reorganize under some other title. Mission Bands become Circles; Junior societies and Sunday School classes become Bands; Intermediate and Junior societies graduate into the senior organizations, which in turn disband or become "Associations," "Guilds," etc. According to an authoritative statement, the personnel of our young people's societies has changed completely three times in these fifteen years. One needs to be on the alert to keep pace with the young life of the church. This process of evolution should be borne in mind as the record for the year is examined.

The First Things.

Beginning with the year 1888, the Board's reports show an "annual anniversary collection from Sunday Schools and C. E. societies" for Home Missions. In 1893 the first itemized statement of these gifts was printed, and the fund reached over $8,000. By this time the young people demanded periodical information of the work toward which they were giving, and the officers of the Board could not give the attention required for such details. The Young People's Department was the result.

It is with a pleasure not unmingled with wonder that we compare the financial records of the past fifteen years. In the first report of your present secretary (for the year 1898-1899), the statement shows $36,391 from Sunday Schools and $26,868 from the Christian Endeavor Societies. In 1902-1903 the figures were, in round numbers, Sunday Schools, $38,000; C. E. and Juniors, $28,000; other young people, $23,000. In 1912-1913, the records stand:

Sunday Schools	$49,871.22
Young People's Organizations.	27,486.82

The steady increase in the figures for each of the intervening years is significant in the face of changing conditions among the young people, and in spite of the slight decrease of the past two years the slight fluctuation in their gifts is a silent testimony to the value of

this department of our Board. The secret of even "holding our own" is the attention to details, and the loyal co-operation of the young people's secretaries.

The Young People's Secretaries.

While the dominant note of this report is one of progress, there have been all the usual problems during the past year and some unusual ones. Not the least of these is that of the changes in the secretarial force, for in this respect it has been the most trying year in our history. There are about 350 secretaries for young people's work in the presbyteries and synods. Last fall sixteen of the thirty-five synodical secretaries were changed, and during the year nearly eighty new presbyterial secretaries have been appointed. In three synods every secretary for young people's work is new to her office, and readjustments have been necessary in the new synods. Many of these secretaries were not reported to headquarters; in fact, several were unaware of the "honors thrust upon them" until discovered through a chain of correspondence when the time had arrived for sending out the annual report blanks. This condition has necessitated more frequent letters of general instruction and instead of the usual quarterly letter we have sent eight of these general letters (2,625 copies) during the year.

The importance of this office cannot be underestimated, and though ofttimes discouraged because of apparent indifference, many of these young people's secretaries have "in due season" reaped the harvest of their own seed-sowing. We can again report the promotion of a number of our force to the senior offices in the presbyterial and synodical societies. Two have offered themselves for service on the home field, and three are in Training Schools for local church and community work. Who can question the returns for the investment of time in this service for the young people?

The Young People.

Where are they? What are they reading? What are they doing? What are they taught at home? What inspiration for missionary service comes to them through the church? Do we say "let this generation look out for itself"? How much of this training is left to "somebody else"? Who cares? A report of the past year in this department would not be complete without a hint of this greatest discouragement to our work—the unintelligence and indifference of those whose co-operation seems to us most essential. "The cry of the children" is the slogan for almost every reform movement, and an increasing number of large religious gatherings are held for the discussion of such topics as "The new education of the child," "The child's education through service," or "Our denomination and the child." The work for the young people only begins when we are sufficiently interested to talk about it.

We have a roll of 10,030 churches on our General Assembly Minutes, and many of these churches have two or more organizations of young people. In reports received from 120 of the young people's secretaries we count 2,200 young people's societies and 850 Juniors with a membership of 60,500. But while large Synods still report 25 per cent. of their churches without young people's organizations of any kind; while more than half of the remaining percentage make no report of study or giving for missions among the young people; and while several thousand Presbyterian Sunday Schools make no response to the home mission call, there is a definite need for this department and all its co-workers.

A volunteer card was prepared by your Secretary before the sum-

mer Conferences and this has been helpful to leaders in securing recruits. It has been most favorably commented on by officers of interdenominational organizations, and is in circulation at present as a model for other Boards. The special merits of this card seem to be the amount of information given in condensed form. A few choice workers have been found through this method.

The Sunday School.

In the Sunday Schools will be found the members of the other organizations of young people, and these are giving through the church treasury, the treasury of the Sunday School and that of their own society, but the "power of the littles" is shown in the totals noted elsewhere. These amounts represent contributions from about 2,500 of the 9,566 Sunday Schools listed in the General Assembly Minutes—too small a proportion if the figures indicate a neglect to present national Home Missions to the Sunday Schools. The monthly statements of the treasurers have indicated a steady decrease during the year in gifts from this source, and we have been anxious lest the gifts from Sunday Schools would seriously affect our budget for the year.

We are to-day enjoying the activities, and reaping the results of the generations before us in our church life, as well as in our business. Missionary committees are now a necessary part of the machinery of the Sunday School, and these committees are increasing rapidly. Cooperating with the Presbyterian Department of Missionary Education, we are endeavoring to reach the Sunday Schools through these committees with home mission supplies, or suggestions for study and giving. The definite, frequent presentation of missions must result in more intelligent and larger giving of time and talents for the greatest work in the world—MISSIONS.

As in former years, programs have been provided for the special Sunday School occasions. The Thanksgiving service (for the Woman's Board Sunday School offering) was prepared by Miss Crowell, and the one for Washington's Birthday (the offering for the Board of Home Missions) by Mr. Stowell. Eighty thousand copies of the Thanksgiving programs were furnished as requested, and 100,000 of the programs for the "Washington's Birthday" service, with a corresponding supply of offering receptacles. Constant vigilance is required over the treasuries of the Sunday Schools as over those of the young people's organizations, for here also the gifts are often voted away with more zeal than knowledge.

The Mission Band.

Mission Bands are cared for by the Associate Secretary of the Woman's Board, although the Young People's Secretary is usually the responsible correspondent in presbyterial societies. Gifts from Bands are included in the amounts reported from young ladies' societies and the Westminster Guild. A total of $29,435.88.

The Westminster Guild.

By mutual agreement the correspondence with Westminster Guild Chapters and Circles returned to the desk of your young people's secretary on January 1, at the time of Mrs. Potter's appointment as Student Secretary.

There are enrolled 514 Chapters and 138 Circles. Eighteen Synodical Westminster Guild secretaries have been appointed, and a number have been elected in presbyterials for this specific service. The Home Mission course of study was assigned for the first quarter of 1913, when the girls followed "Mormonism the Islam of America" as their text-book, using a special program prepared expressly for the girls

by our Westminster Guild Committee. The members of this committee of our Woman's Board have given unsparingly of their time and talents for the advancement of this arm of our constituency, and the outlook for the future is most promising. The Circles have used for their study "Some Immigrant Neighbors," also "The Winning of the Oregon Country." We are indebted to Miss Ruth Louise Parker for the beautiful programs for Bible study—"St. Paul as an Example." The Westminster Guild is auxiliary only to the Woman's Board and the gifts from Chapters and Circles, with few exceptions, have been applied toward the maintenance of the Hospital for natives at Haines, Alaska. To broaden their vision three stations are now presented for the gifts of the girls. One-half of their contributions will still be used for the work at Haines and the other half divided between Porto Rico and the Mountain field, with specific work for the girls in each of the stations assigned.

The triennial Westminster Guild Council meeting was held in New York in January, and a few changes made in the administration policies. Contributions from this source during the year were:

For Haines Hospital	$5,484.10
For other "objects"	440.00

The Study.

In looking back, it is interesting to note that in 1902 this department took the initiative in promoting intensive home misson study. We made fair progress, but other denominations are far ahead of us in the number of classes because of secretaries who are giving full time to this specific line of effort. Last May our Board united with the Board of Foreign Missions in requesting the sanction of the General Assembly for establishing a Presbyterian Department of Missionary Education with headquarters in New York, which should include the mission study of all the missionary Boards. Text-books for the study of Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Freedmen and the Sunday School work of the Board of Publication are recommended, helps for leaders prepared, methods unified as rapidly as possible, and missionary education pushed most vigorously by the experts appointed by the several Boards. Our study class records were transferred to the new department last fall, and correspondence along this particular line is referred there. Speakers and teachers were provided for the five summer conferences under the leadership of Rev. William R. Hall, of the Philadelphia Board, but this work for the conferences of the coming year will be cared for in this joint department. Your secretary has remained on the Staff of the new department as a consulting member, attending the meetings of the Staff and the Council whenever possible, but unable to care for any of the details of management. The transfer of this share of our correspondence has in no way lessened the work of the Young People's Department.

The Printed Page.

Only the simplest publications have been issued during the year, but these are ever popular. To meet the demand it has been necessary to increase each year our supplies of Field Letters. The following table shows the number of copies of the four-page printed letters furnished during the year, and also indicates the equitable distribution of the different fields among our contributors.

Alaska	5,400 copies	Morgon	5,400 copies
Cuba	4,600 "	Mountain ...	5,400 "
Indian	5,200 "	Porto Rico ..	5,400 "
New Mexican..	5,600 "		

We have also prepared and furnished 9,500 printed Junior letters, and 4,600 for Intermediate societies. In addition to these printed sheets, we have provided 6,400 separate letters from missionaries, many of them two or three pages in length. Our thanks are due the missionaries of the Board and the Woman's Board who have so promptly and cheerfully complied with the requests for material for these letters. When one realizes the fact that most of our letters are sent to local addresses, some of the detail work of the department may be appreciated.

A page of "Notes" is furnished each month for the "Assembly Herald" and "Home Mission Monthly," the object being to distribute among leaders the most recent methods culled from our correspondence, also programs for meetings or missionary socials, and any original suggestions, announcements of our publications, etc. Illustrations on home mission subjects are furnished the Westminster lesson helps through Mr. Trull.

Programs have been provided for the home mission C. E. meetings, the following topics receiving special attention: "The Home Missions of My Denomination—A Bird's Eye View," "Missionary Progress in North America," "Missionary Achievements" and "Missionary Endurance." Seven thousand copies of each program were issued. "Missionary Endurance" was specially prepared for Home Mission Week. Many young people's societies followed the topics of that week, and in a number of churches the young people had charge of one service for which we furnished much by way of suggestions and printed matter.

In co-operation with a representative of the Women's Foreign Boards your secretary has prepared a series of twelve programs, under one cover, on the Home and Foreign C. E. missionary topics for 1913. These pamphlets are sold at five cents each, and sales have been encouraging. Formerly our programs have been furnished free, or for the cost of postage. All the missionary letters are provided without cost to the societies. A six-page folder, "Home Mission Hints for 1913," is another useful leaflet.

A set of four Junior programs on Alaska was also a popular production of the year. The flattering notices in the C. E. "World" brought us requests from young people of most of the other denominations. As the regular "object" for the contributions of the Junior Christian Endeavors all over the country is the support of the children's department of our Presbyterian Hospital, San Juan, Porto Rico, a special call was made in these Junior programs (at the solicitation of their leaders) for an "object" in Alaska for which the special gifts of the children could be applied. A water wheel at Sitka, Alaska, was suggested. This "extra" amounted to $92.91 of the $350.00 asked.

Supplies of all our publications are sent to Conferences, Institutes, State C. E. Conventions, etc., and the mailing list of those desiring samples (exclusive of the list of Sunday School Superintendents) has about 5,000 addresses. Many requests for these supplies are from leaders of district or State work in other denominations than our own.

The Gifts.

Contributions from the young people are in small denominations. We have no large individual gifts, no legacies. But the systematic accumulations make a dependable treasury which is subject to various appeals, and is often emptied before the denominational calls have been presented.

As intimated in a preceding paragraph, contributions from the various organizations of young people are subject to changes of location which affect the totals of this department. For instance, the gifts

from a Sunday School class are entered on our treasurer's books in the Sunday School column. If the class adopts the name of Mission Band, and sends money as such, it goes into the Band column. Similar transfers must occur as other variations are made in our lists, and although the gifts may not be lost to the work, the change of location would contribute toward a decrease in our records.

The "Specials."

The "special object" is a much abused and misunderstood term as it relates to this department. We have used the expression in assigning salaries, scholarships, etc.—any work which is exclusive of the General Fund. Only twice in the history of the department have appeals for large "specials" been asked from the young people. The first was in 1896-1897, when Christian Endeavor societies responded with $12,617, as a "thank-offering fund for the payment of the debt of the Board of Home Missions." The second call was made in 1901 for special gifts toward the first of our Presbyterian hospital buildings in Porto Rico. As a result, one building is named for the Christian Endeavor societies.

Several new plans have operated this year toward the apportioning of more stations to groups of societies or Sunday Schools. In this way six "general objects" have been assigned, while the full salaries of 13 pastors under the Home Board and 13 teachers of the Woman's Board have been presented to the young people and Sunday Schools in addition to the 210 scholarships and 125 scholarship shares which they have assumed. These missionaries are not imaginary persons, but have become very real through their letters. Of course many societies and Sunday Schools express a preference for some special field, or request a variety of "objects" from which to choose. Sometimes an exchange of five or six letters is necessary, and as many "objects" suggested before a decision is reached.

The Best Things.

The following "best things" of the year are culled from the reports given at the last synodical meetings. First, we welcome the synodical and presbyterial secretaries of the new synods of Arizona, New England and New Mexico, and expect the coming year will show an increase in our totals because of their work.

Some of the encouragements noted are as follows: Better letters to societies from their presbyterial secretaries. An evident increase of interest in the young people on the part of presbyterial officers. More intelligent questions the rule in letters to headquarters. An advance made in several synods toward quarterly payments. Progress in definite or intensive study. A "Cabinet" recommended for the local churches, composed of a member from the women's societies, the Sunday Schools, and all organizations of young people, each to know what the other is doing, what to count on in gifts, to exchange helpful suggestions, letters, etc. One young people's society "prayed into life by four interested women." The prayer chain, or prayer circle, formed of the secretaries in several synods. The "Round Robin" letters which keep the secretaries in touch with one another and inspire action. "Missionary policies" adopted. Better programs and a fuller "Hour" for the young people at presbyterial and synodical meetings. "Loyalty to the established work, and larger gifts to meet our answered prayers." "Joy over more splendid young women giving of their time and talents for this work." More Missionary Institutes and Conferences. Better attendance of young people at these gatherings. More frequent communication between the young people's secretary and presbyterial treasurers.

The Other Viewpoint.

A few discouragements: Decreased funds because of more local work—the old pledges forgotten. "The money given by one society in our presbytery for local philanthropies would total five times the amount given to the Mission Boards of our church." "The young people lack attention from the well-informed adults in the church, hence the spirit of disloyalty to our denominational work." A synod where 534 churches have no organizations for children and 397 churches no young people's society. The lack of leaders. This wail comes from every point of the compass. Why are these leaders for the young people so hard to find? A financier gave testimony to the life of the late J. Pierpont Morgan in these words: "Among the greatest of debts of appreciation that the financial world owes to his memory is that he trained eminently capable successors."

The brief story of another year in the Young People's Department is closed. Your secretary has endeavored to reach the young people through every possible avenue of approach, but there have been many limitations and the work of the year cannot be measured by the dollars we report. The future of the Presbyterian Church is not assured because of strong men and women who may be the leaders of to-day, and if we are to reach our ideals for her we must do our full share in developing "eminently capable successors" in the next generation. Such leadership is found in the Sunday Schools, Senior, Intermediate and Junior Endeavor societies, and all the other organizations of young people in the church. It is a God-given privilege to share in the finding and training of these successors in the home churches, and to know that through them we are helping to "hasten the time when the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord." To this end we work and pray.

M. Josephine Petrie,

Secretary.

The Thirty-Fourth Annual Financial Report of the Women's Board of Home Missions

As the busy months of another fiscal year have been added to the past records of the Woman's Board of Home Missions they have carried with them untold stories of love for the "other sheep" in lonely neglected places of our homeland, and of self-sacrifice in bringing to the Master offerings of "gold, frankincense and myrrh," in order that His Kingdom may be established on this earth. The loyalty of "the women who publish the tidings" to the great work committed to their care, which loyalty continues to manifest itself not only in "tithes and offerings," but in extra "love gifts," is the foundation upon which the work of the Woman's Board rests, and because of this foundation the service of another year has been successfully brought to a close. While it is with regret that we must report a failure to meet the entire expenditures for the fiscal year, we do not face the outcome with discouragement. The exceedingly large budget and the deficit of 1911-1912 proved to be more than could be financed in one year, but notwithstanding the situation we are ready to "press forward toward the mark" with renewed endeavor.

The following statement presents the financial report of the treasurer for the year ended March 31, 1913:

Receipts.

Women's Missionary Societies	$277,338.89		
Y. L. Societies and Bands	29,435.88		
Y. P. Societies and C. E.'s	19,646.18		
Sabbath Schools	32,856.99		
Churches	2,676.45		
Individuals and Miscellaneous	25,614.89		
		$387,569.28	
Legacies		10,307.88	
Interest on Permanent Funds		6,788.87	
			$404,666.03
Tuition and receipts from the field			63,780.33
Rents and sales			5,681.99
			$474,128.35
Less Y. P. and S. S. transfers to the Board of Home Missions			13,824.15
Total income for the current work of the Woman's Board for the year ended March 31, 1913			$460,304.20

In addition to the foregoing receipts for current work, the following amounts were received in the treasury of the Woman's Board:

Emergency Fund	$2,419.88
Literature Sales	8,440.12
Home Mission Monthly Subscriptions	17,851.40
Receipts for Freedmen's Work	85,236.09
Receipts from organizations for deficit of 1911-12	28,019.80

These amounts were entered on the records of the Woman's Board and retained, transferred or deposited according to the Fund. Although these funds have no direct bearing upon the receipts for reg-

ular current work under the care of the Woman's Board, the same amount of bookkeeping is required to handle them as the amounts received for the budget of the Woman's Board.

Disbursements.

Mission School Work:			
Alaskans	$30,185.50		
Indians	57,462.31		
Mexicans	55,006.69		
Mormons	48,059.65		
Mountaineers	140,288.10		
Porto Ricans	44,524.66		
Cubans	9,822.48		
Immigrant Populations	23,013.77		
General Building Fund	13,165.40		
Insurance on Mission property	6,173.04		
	$427,701.60		
Field Work and Traveling: Organizers of Women's Societies and speakers	6,710.11		
Collections refunded	73.75		
		$434,485.46	
School Department: Salaries officers and clerks, printing, postage, and office expenses		8,571.72	
Interest on borrowed money		5,421.83	
Exchange on checks		172.67	
Legal expenses		569.10	
Salaries officers		5,900.00	
Salaries clerks		10,604.02	
Printing and stationery		1,806.12	
Postage		1,814.79	
Office expenses		2,827.18	
Young People's Department		2,147.28	
Publication of Literature		9,631.10	
Over Sea and Land		303.00	
Expenses Home Mission Week		550.00	
			$484,804.27
Total income for current work			460,304.20
Deficit for current year			$24,500.07

The following analysis of the total income for current work will show the designation of contributions as received by the treasurer:

Specialized Contributions, 1912-13.

General Fund		$85,631.97	
Salaries		110,477.80	
Scholarships		71,400.69	
Current Expenses		62,909.37	
Summer Offering (Medical Work)		4,063.90	
Tuition and Receipts from Field		63,780.33	
Rents and Sales		1,501.49	
Work among Immigrants		22,356.38	
Building Funds		52,006.42	
			$474,128.35
Less Y. P. and C. E. Transfer	$5,902.77		
Less S. S. Transfer	7,921.38		
		$13,824.15	

Work among Immigrants returned.....	12,874.13	
Specials remitted	2,028.17	
Building Funds deposited	52,006.42	
		80,732.87
Available for Current Work under Budget.....		$393,395.48

New buildings, receipts for "Work among Immigrants" returned in bulk, and special contributions transmitted direct to the field, are never included in the budget, consequently the sum of $393,395.48 only was available to meet the amount of the budget, hence the deficit of $24,500.07 must be reported.

Deficit for 1911-1912.

The report of the treasurer for the year ended March 31, 1912, showed liabilities to the extent of $56,805.94. During the fiscal year just ended this amount was disposed of as follows:

From Honorary Memberships	$8,500.00	
" Societies and Miscellaneous Gifts.....	19,519.80	
" Transferred Funds	14.320.14	
" Board of Home Missions account of balance on Sitka Buildings	14,466.00	
		$56,805.94

The Woman's Board acknowledges with thanks the gift of $14,466 from the Board of Home Missions representing the balance due on the Sheldon Jackson School buildings, Sitka, Alaska. This gift was an encouragement in the effort to secure the full amount of the deficit above referred to.

The amount contributed by women's organizations for the 1911-1912 deficit amounted to $20,095.64. This sum added to the total of $277,338.89 from women's societies for this year gives a grand total of $297,434.53, representing an actual increase over last year's contributions of $15,808.29.

Emergency Fund.

The Emergency Fund continues to be a source of assistance to sick and disabled workers, a number being granted leave of absence during the past year for various periods of time. The total amount on hand to the credit of this Fund March 31, 1913, was $5,708.73.

Sales of Literature.

Sales of Literature amounting to $8,440.12 were applied toward the cost of the printing and distribution of books and leaflets for information concerning the work of the Board. This shows an increase of $2,238.80 over last year, due largely to Home Mission Week; the increase in the cost of this Department,—said cost amounting to $18,071.22,—likewise being due to the Week mentioned.

Permanent Fund.

The Permanent Fund was increased by the amount of $6,404.12,—making a total of $174,135.51. The sum of $6,404.12 represents the following legacies and gifts:

Legacy—Mrs. Mary Gow, for Dorland Institute.....	$404.12
Legacy—Phoebe P. Potter, for General Work.....	500.00
Legacy—Catherine Roseboom, for General Work.....	3,000.00
"Ada Lester Jones" Scholarship Fund, for Dorland Institute..	2,500.00
	$6,404.12

The Permanent Fund represents gifts or legacies, the principal of which is to be kept invested, and only the interest thereon used for current work.

Annuity Gifts.

This year one Annuity Gift of $1,000 was received. This gift was not available for current work as the principal was at once invested in order to meet the interest to be paid to the donor during her life time.

Annuity gifts are kept invested until all obligations in connection therewith have been met, when the principal is available for such use as may be determined by the Women's Board.

Freedmen.

The amount of $85,236.09 transferred to the Freedmen's Board in Pittsburgh shows an increase of $1,672.10 for the year.

Field Work and Traveling.

The amount expended for Field Work and Traveling this year shows a total of $7,758.51. This sum was reduced by $1,048.40, received from organizations for the expenses of speakers provided for meetings. As receipts for the purpose named are used to replenish the Field Work and Traveling Expense Fund, no credit for the same is given in contributions for regular current work. The salaries and expenses of Field Secretaries are paid from this Fund.

Monthly Receipts and Payments for Current Work.

	RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS
April	$8,373.19	$29,288.10
May	12,839.33	41,787.02
June	39,161.03	38,827.44
July	27,703.73	41,218.11
August	12,575.96	36,807.99
September	31,709.60	43,704.15
October	34,163.76	40,020.09
November	25,851.64	34,276.20
December	54,242.03	46,454.32
January	42,103.56	34,519.94
February	30,946.50	32,783.45
March	154,458.02	65,116.46
	$474,128.35	$484,804.27

A careful study of this statement will help to explain the item of "Interest" under "Disbursements."

Buildings.

The Building projects before the Woman's Board for the year have been the completion of the Kate Plumer Bryan Memorial School, at Guines, Cuba, at a cost of $20,510.33, and the Marina, Porto Rico, mission building at a cost of $2,430.

The records show a total outlay of $263,999.23 for the erection of new buildings during the past three years.

The call for funds for the erection of a girls' dormitory in connection with Wasatch Academy, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, to be known as "Finks Memorial Hall," in memory of Mrs. Delos E. Finks, for twenty-five years the beloved editor of the "Home Mission Monthly,"

resulted in the sum of $25,470.77,—$4,000 of the amount being the gift of the "Home Mission Monthly" for the purpose named. The total amount is now deposited in the Trust Company awaiting the erection of the dormitory during the coming year.

The following items outside of the budget were also provided during the year:

$2,000.00—Heating plant, Bell Institute, Walnut, N. C.
2,900.90—Repairs and equipment Wasatch Academy, Mt. Pleasant,Utah
1,042.33—Equipment, Kate Plumer Bryan Memorial School, Guines, Cuba.
4,000.00—Repairs and equipment and purchase of lot, Allison School, Santa Fe, N. M.

$9,943.23 Total.

Honorary Members.

It has been an encouragement to receive contributions for eighty-five Honorary Memberships during the year from the following Synodical Societies:

Pennsylvania	23
New York	19
New Jersey	12
Baltimore	7
Ohio	5
Minnesota	4
Indiana	3
Nebraska	3
Illinois	2
Michigan	2
Kansas	2
New England	1
Oklahoma	1
South Dakota	1
	85

The sum received was applied toward the deficit for 1911-1912. Hereafter all sums for Honorary Memberships will be applied toward the General Fund according to rule. The $100 required to constitute such a membership should be over and above regular contributions and paid into the treasury of the Woman's Board at one time.

Life Members.

The year has increased the enrollment of Life Members by 110 names. Pennsylvania leads with 21 and Illinois follows with 15. This means of honoring faithful workers continues to be popular with societies and is a great help to the General Fund.

Policy for Work Among Immigrant Populations.

The change in the policy for work among immigrants calls for all funds for this work other than national immigrant work, to be received, entered for credit, and then returned in bulk to appointed authorities for disbursement. Workers will no longer be commissioned by the Woman's Board, but their names will be listed in the School Directory if so desired. At the present time the work at Ellis Island, New York, is the only work included in the budget for 1913-1914, and for which national contributions may be received. As soon as funds will permit additional national work for immigrants will be assumed.

Presbyterial Treasurers.

The treasury work of the year has been lightened to a large degree by the cordial co-operation of the splendid body of women holding offices of presbyterial treasurers. Their clear, business-like assistance in transmitting funds, and their loyalty to the Woman's Board and the Treasurer of the Woman's Board expressed in their sympathy and willingness to carry out new methods of work, have made associations in the work of the treasury most pleasant and profitable during the year.

Call for the New Year.

"When He saw the multitudes, He was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted and were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd.

"Then saith He unto His disciples, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few;

"Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth labourers into His harvest."

The call comes for new work among Mexicans in Texas who are coming into that State in increasing numbers, and for the opening up of new fields in Cuba. Loyalty to the established work must still be our plea, but these new fields, "white unto the harvest," must also be taken for the Master. "Lovest thou Me? Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that we love Thee. Feed my lambs."

DORA M. FISH,
Treasurer.

Scholarships.

It is the purpose of the Woman's Board to encourage parents to pay as much as possible towards the care and education of their children as their financial ability will allow. Hence tuition is charged in all schools, the amount varying according to locality and the condition of the people. A scholarship does not in any case pay the full cost of the care and education of the beneficiary; it only supplements what he is able to pay himself. In establishing a scholarship the amount is estimated at about the actual cost of the food, no account being taken of teachers' salaries, buildings, equipment, clothing or other incidentals.

Schedule of Scholarships.

The payment of a full scholarship secures three letters per year from the school, and a special pupil is assigned if desired.

ALASKA	
Sitka, Sheldon Jackson School	$100
INDIANS	
Tucson, Arizona (Training and Industrial School)	75
Ganado, Arizona	75
Wolf Point, Montana	75
Jewett, New Mexico	75
Dwight, Oklahoma	75
MEXICANS	
Albuquerque, N. M., Menaul Training and Industrial School for boys	75
Santa Fe, N. M., Allison School for girls	75
Santa Fe, N. M., Mary E. James School	75

MORMONS

Logan, Utah, New Jersey Academy	100
Mt. Pleasant, Utah, Wasatch Academy	100

MOUNTAINEERS

Harlan, Ky., Boarding School for girls	75
Mt. Vernon, Ky., Langdon Memorial School	75
Asheville, N. C., Farm School for boys	100
Asheville, N. C., Home Industrial School for Girls	100
Asheville, N. C., Normal and Collegiate for girls	100
Concord, N. C., Laura Sunderland Industrial School for Girls	75
Hot Springs, N. C., Dorland Institute Industrial School for girls	75
Hot Springs, N. C., The Willows, Farm School for boys	75
Walnut, N. C., Bell Institute, Industrial School for girls	75
Lawson, W. Va., Pattie C. Stockdale Memorial School for girls	75

PORTO RICO

Mayaguez, Colegio Americano, for girls	100

(Where not otherwise noted, both boys and girls are accommodated.)

Shares of $10, $15, $20 and $25 may be taken in any of the boarding schools. When a share in a scholarship is taken no special pupil is assigned, but contributors receive two letters per year giving general information in regard to the school in which the share is taken.

One hundred and twenty dollars a year supports a bed in the hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Scholarship correspondence should be addressed to

DORA M. FISH,
Treasurer.

Form of Bequest.

I give, devise and bequeath unto "The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," incorporated April 19, 1872, by Act of Legislature of the State of New York, the sum of.....dollars, the same to be applied to the work of the Woman's Board.

Report of the Superintendent of Schools

To obtain a clear perspective of the work of the Woman's Board, with its ever-widening range of material and spiritual endeavor, is not an easy task, even for one whose office is the clearing house for all the various problems involved, but we shall strive in this report to review the events of the past year in such a way as will afford the reader some glimpse at least of the field as a whole.

I regret my inability to discuss the work at the various stations with the freshness and vividness of impression that comes from personal visitation. Pressure of office work has made it impossible for me to visit, during the past year, any stations outside of the Mountain Field, and the report of the work on that field will emanate from another source, as will be noted later.

The one outstanding feature of the administration of the School Department for the year is the inauguration of a plan for field supervision by the appointment of Mr. Edward P. Childs, formerly President of the Normal and Collegiate Institute at Asheville, North Carolina, to the position of Field Superintendent of the work of the Woman's Board in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, this work constituting our entire Mountain Field, with the exception of the three community stations in Missouri. Superintendent Childs began his new duties in July, and the report of his work to date will follow in its appointed place.

Buildings and Property.

As worthy of special mention, we should note the completion of the Kate Plumer Bryan Memorial School building at Guines, Cuba. This marks the inauguration of a permanent work on the Island under the most auspicious circumstances. It is hoped that upon the foundation thus laid at Guines we shall be able to develop a training school for the young men and young women of Cuba that will provide a constant supply of community leaders in this most important and too long neglected field.

At the Marina Mission in Mayaguez, Porto Rico, we are happy to report that we have completed a home for the teachers which will greatly strengthen our work in this needy quarter where, so far, so little has been done by any other than our agencies. The splendid results achieved during the past seven years at this station have amply justified these increased facilities.

The women of California have undertaken, with their customary zeal and wonted enthusiasm, a most ambitious and deserving project, namely, the raising of $25,000 for the erection of a boarding school for Mexican girls in Los Angeles. That their efforts are meeting with a large measure of success should be a source of genuine inspiration and much gratification to all our Presbyterian women throughout the land. It is the sincere hope of the Department that this new building will be ready for occupancy some time during the present calendar year.

While on the subject of buildings, it should be noted that owing to the large fire risk involved in the housing of the two hundred girls at the Normal and Collegiate Institute the Board has, during the past year, made a very thorough investigation of these conditions, and provided, under an expert on fire protection, ample prophylactic equipment. As a result of the visit of our expert to Asheville, all the schools in that vicinity reaped an especial benefit along this line, but I may say that we are planning to take the same precautionary

steps in all our large boarding schools as soon as the required funds are forthcoming for this purpose.

During the transitional period of our work, which has lasted for the past four years, we found it very necessary to do a great deal of "stock taking," and we are very glad to report that the records of all the property of the Woman's Board, with a few exceptions, are now on file in excellent form, as a result of the inspecting and listing made by our representative, Mr. Walter B. Adams, whose work has taken him into every part of our field with the exception of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Course of Study.

We believe that our constituency will be much interested in the fact that we have taken under serious consideration the establishing of a uniform course of religious education in our schools, and that a most competent committee has this matter in charge, and we hope to be able to inaugurate this new course at the beginning of the next school year.

As the curricula of our various schools are shaped with the one idea in mind of developing community leadership, a brief statement of the methods by which we are working may be of interest. As is well known, much emphasis is placed upon vocational training in our general program, but, owing to lack of facilities, much of our industrial work has not measured up to its possibilities, and we are concentrating our efforts upon this need of seeking as rapidly as possible to make this feature of our work conform to a reasonably high standard. As there is much discussion, pro and con, with reference to the subject of vocational training, I desire to quote the following from an address delivered at the 1912 Convention of the National Education Association by Professor Frank M. Leavitt of the University of Chicago: "Our courses of study seem to be so devised that they develop the child to the point where it can enjoy, intellectually and æsthetically, many of the things which cultivated people prize, beautiful surroundings in the home, music, art, poetry, the drama and travel. This is well, but where such tastes are developed without equal attention being given to the development of ability to secure the means whereby the desires may be satisfied there is brought about an unbalanced condition which frequently leads to the conclusion that money is the one thing needed to secure happiness. The joy of consumption, rather than the joy of production, is the thing which they seek, in common, it must be admitted, with American society in general. It is believed that a rational plan of education which lays special emphasis on the constructive activities will enable many to know the pleasures which come from such work, and to turn to that for some, if not a large part, of their recreative entertainment, as well as to have a clear appreciation of the substantial satisfaction which their work may yield." It is our desire in our work to avoid any grounds for criticism of this character. At the same time we are anxious to give due scope to cultural values, believing that a well rounded development of character requires this in a large degree. The three phases of our work just noted, namely, the spiritual, the industrial and the cultural, we believe to be absolutely essential to the development of that strength of character which must be sought in our community leaders. That our students actually do return to the communities from which they have come as leaders is attested by the various excerpts from the annual reports which are submitted herewith. Note particularly the report of Miss Jennie Moore of Rocky Fork, Tennessee. Such instances as these could be multiplied indefinitely if we had all the records of our work on file for the past twenty-five years.

With this brief introduction I shall now proceed to my report on our various fields of work. It is to be regretted that the limits of my space make it impossible to make more than a cursory mention of the work at the various stations, as each one has its own story of inspiration and promise.

It might be well to recall at this point the fact that the Woman's Board is now executing its commission of loving service in 24 boarding schools, 36 day schools, 63 community centers and 2 hospitals.

ALASKA.

Sheldon Jackson School.

The closing of the old Sitka Training School to make way for the erection of the new and splendid buildings at Sitka made necessary a break in the continuation of the work of the school, and we have had to pass through this transitional period during these first two years of the opening. Changed conditions have called for a change of administration and a new method of attack. We have found it necessary to impress upon the natives of Southeastern Alaska the fact that the new Sheldon Jackson School, with its varied courses and exceptional industrial opportunities, calls for a selective process in the matter of registration somewhat different from that required by the old conditions. To this end we have emphasized during the past year the importance of admitting to the school only such boys and girls as give promise of becoming good material for the development of community leaders. This has involved a somewhat smaller registration than obtained the first year of the opening, but there is no question as to the wisdom of the plan and the successful issue of its continuation. We have to bear in mind the fact that we are working with a very primitive people, and our methods, therefore, have to be adapted, after careful study, to their particular needs; but our reports from various visitors at the school during the past year all indicate that the school has a splendid field for service, for which it has been adequately and wisely equipped. That this school will loom large in the development of the educational history of this important territory seems beyond question. The hope, and faith, and prayers that have made possible the erection of these buildings and the maintenance of this school will not prove in vain. Its ministry to the spiritual needs of this long neglected and much abused native population will prove of immeasurable importance in the establishment of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ in this great field.

Haines.

This little hospital has had another bright year in its history, with its added equipment and consequently enlarged usefulness. The superintendent, Mr. McLean, has been very busy during a large portion of the year in constructing a launch. This will be of great service to the hospital in extending the work in the out-patient department. The outlook is most hopeful for a large and increasing development of our opportunity to supply the serious medical needs of the surrounding native population. The ministry to body and soul go hand in hand in this truly Christian form of service.

INDIANS.

In perhaps no other field of our work is there the element of historical romance that exists in our work among the Indians. The picturesque character of these sturdy aborigines has ever appealed very strongly to our missionary interest. As we are constantly being confronted with the statement that the Indians are a dying race, I

take pleasure in quoting as follows from the editorial columns of the "New York Times": "It is the popular belief that the red Indians are vanishing. To confute this view, Mr. F. W. Broughton, in charge of the Statistical Division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, declares that, whereas in 1890 the total number of redskins in the United States was 243,000, they had increased to 270,000 in 1900, and in 1910 to 305,000; that the rate of increase in the past ten years 'was proportionately a third more than the rate of increase for the decade immediately preceding.' Mr. Broughton estimates the birth-rate of an Indian population in 1900 of 101,717, within certain districts, including many different tribes, at 33.4 per thousand; in 1910, out of 149,776 Indians, comprising members of all tribes, there were 30.2 births in every thousand. He adds, 'Did this proportion of births extend to the whole of the United States, we would have at the next census, exclusive of immigration, a population of 120,000,000.'"

While the Indian is not dying physically, he is remaining dormant spiritually and mentally in many sections of our great land, and solely because of the indifference and neglect of our people. Shall we not pray for a larger ministry to all phases of the needs of these first Americans, to whom as a nation we owe so much in the way of reparation, and to whom as children of our Heavenly Father we owe an adequate expression of our common brotherhood?

Ganado.

At Ganado we have had a very auspicious opening of our little boarding school for Navajo Indians. The comfortable adobe dormitory has been completed, and this, together with the facilities for a day school afforded in the nearby chapel, make it possible for us to care for 30 boys and girls here in the midst of the Navajo Reservation.

Tucson.

As usual, this, our largest school for the training of Indians, has begun the year with a full registration, crowded to the very limits of its capacity and turning away large numbers of needy Indians. The great opportunity to increase our usefulness at this station ought not to be neglected any longer than is absolutely necessary. You are asked to note in Dr. Record's report his statements on this subject, and I trust that much prayer and thought and faith will be given to this crying need for larger accommodations. Not only must a larger dormitory space be provided, but we shall have to make a commensurate increase in our facilities for industrial education. All reports from Tucson point to a splendid future of great usefulness in bringing to the Indians of the Pima and Papago nations a larger conception of their relationship to God and mankind.

North Fork.

This school is rounding out another year of splendidly effective service, but from this quarter also we are hearing the plea for enlarged and extended facilities. We have added one to the force of workers in this school, and this will mean a corresponding increase in general efficiency.

Wolf Point.

The needs of Wolf Point are deserving of special mention, as this school has had an unusually fine record on the score of self-support. The time has now come when this policy has to be modified to meet the larger needs of the surrounding population, and this

means an increased annual appropriation. At the same time we are facing an opportunity for widening the scope of our influence by doubling the capacity of our dormitory. It is our hope that funds may be secured to make this possible at the beginning of the next school year. An additional worker has been supplied here and the educational facilities of the school materially increased.

Kirkwood Memorial School.

The Kirkwood Memorial School at Jewett, N. M., after a long chapter of physical disasters, opened its new year under promising conditions and bids fair to become a center of no little importance in the work among the Navajos. Your particular attention is directed to the excerpt from the annual report of this school relating to the medical relief work carried on in connection with our little hospital at this station.

Dwight.

Owing to a defect in our title to the property and the delay in our consequent action to have the title confirmed by Congress, we have been unable either to make an enlargement of our plant at Dwight, or, in case that should prove inadvisable, to transfer the work to another location with a view to developing it on broad lines of industrial training. In spite of all these handicaps, the work has been carried on most effectively with a full registration pointing to the need of definite decision regarding the future plans for our Indian work in Oklahoma at the earliest possible date.

Elm Spring.

Elm Spring has been blessed by financial provision which has enabled this interesting little school to provide comfortable quarters for both teachers and students.

Lapwai, Pitt River, Jemez, Neah Bay, Kickapoo Reservation.

Day schools have been continued at Lapwai, Pitt River and Jemez, and mission stations at Neah Bay and among the Kickapoos.

Good Will.

The Good Will Training School was closed in June, and in place of this a community center has been established, which gives promise of rendering very valuable service to both the Indians in attendance at the adjacent Government school and to those living on the Sisseton Reservation, one of the school dormitories having been fitted up as a social center.

MEXICANS.

The constantly increasing number of Mexicans who are coming to this country from Old Mexico forces this question to the front in connection with all our problems of immigration. So far our work among these people has been confined almost entirely to New Mexico, with the exception of the school at Los Angeles. We are, however, realizing that this problem and its correlated opportunity will soon be recognized as characteristic of most of our southwest territory. Our workers among the Mexicans with exceptional uniformity testify to the splendid opening which we have for work among the Mexican children everywhere, alluding particularly to their responsiveness and enthusiastic interest. While in many sections of our field the need for day schools has almost if not entirely disappeared, we find that there is still great lack of public school facilities in the plazas of

Colorado and New Mexico, and it is accordingly our duty and policy to strengthen the day schools that we already have, and to look forward to an extension of similar opportunities in needy plazas. The day school is a combination of educational, religious and community effort which has obtained wonderful results in the history of our work. It is our sincere hope that the same effective stimulus in the development of efficient public schools which these agencies have created in Utah and in the mountains of the South will result from a continuation of our schools among the Mexicans. As our Mr. Adams has recently completed a tour of all the plaza schools, I take pleasure in quoting as follows from his letters:

"In all our work that I have seen, nowhere has there been a deeper appeal to my admiration and sympathy than that the workers in our plaza schools here in New Mexico call forth. I wonder at them."

Referring to an address he had made, Mr. Adams wrote: "I gave them a double dose in speaking of our work among the Mexicans. I told them of a worker I had just visited, a woman working alone who, in a village so poor the priest would not bother with it, was teaching their children, nursing their sick, burying their dead and advising them in every detail of their everyday life. This, and a lot more; and after the meeting two people came to me and said, 'I know just whom you are speaking about,' and they each named a different woman, and neither of them the one I had in mind. So you see such work is not the exception here."

Truchas.

"This is a mighty poor plaza in many ways, but considering what a Penitente stronghold it is, we are doing a good work here. At the present time Miss Gillespie is trying to take care of over fifty pupils alone."

Chimayo.

"We have a good property, a good work and a good chance at this plaza."

Trementina.

"Trementina is practically deserted in summer, the people coming in from their ranches for the winter, in order that their children may get the benefits of the school. As to the ranches, I might say that my driver told me they had not had a crop in five years. Miss Blake says they have been unable to raise scarcely anything in four years. There are about two English-speaking families within 25 miles, and one is going to move out shortly. The simplest necessity may not be bought in Trementina. The nearest store is at Montoya, nearly fifty miles distant. Miss Blake did not know when she had butter last."

We have conducted work at the following stations: San Pablo and San Juan, Colorado; Agua Negra, Chamisal, Chimayo, El Rito, Embudo, Taos, El Prado de Taos, Los Ranchos de Taos, Trementina and Truchas.

Embudo.

It should be noted that we are making a beginning of our medical work in New Mexico by providing for a trained nurse at Embudo. That there is a crying need for this form of service among these people is well attested by such reports as the one from which I have quoted from Trementina, among the excerpts alluded to before.

Allison and Mary E. James Schools.

The Allison and Mary E. James Schools at Santa Fe are rejoicing in the additional comfort and efficiency provided by much needed improvements, made possible by the generous donation of an interested friend. The needs of the Mexican girls in particular for the kind of training afforded in our schools cannot be over-emphasized. These girls of to-day are the housekeepers and home-makers and mothers of to-morrow. The conferring of statehood upon New Mexico intensifies the importance of our effort to develop Christian citizenship and promote community welfare in all these lonely plazas, which will, sooner or later, become centers of teeming activity. We hope that both of our boarding schools will be amply equipped to meet this opportunity.

Menaul.

In spite of the elimination of the two lower grades, Menaul is again full to the roof. As one of the all too few schools for boys under our Woman's Board it has valid claims for equipment and enlargement commensurate with its opportunity for service. In a general way an appeal is being made for funds for the erection of a new school building and gymnasium with a central heating plant. To all who know of the excellent results that have been achieved in the past by this school, and the wonderful opening which it now has for increased usefulness, this appeal should come with irresistible force. There has been a strengthening of the corps of workers by the appointment of more men teachers, and it is our policy to continue this advance until we shall have at Albuquerque a school for Mexican boys second to none in educational work, and one which at the same time will place more and more emphasis upon the importance of laying sound foundations for the development of active Christian leadership. Menaul boys should have a large part in the social, economic and religious movements in this most promising new State. The extent of their usefulness will in a large degree be determined by your response to the insistent needs of the school.

Los Angeles.

At the Los Angeles Spanish School only a few of the applicants could be admitted, but with the additional space that is hoped for in the new building we are planning greatly to increase the usefulness of this busy little institution. There is a large Mexican population in the vicinity of Los Angeles which will make necessary the existence of this school for girls for many years.

The community work which has been conducted for some years at the Los Angeles Mission meets with ever-increasing demands for service with the constant additions to the Mexican population.

MORMONS.

With so many thousands of our constituency giving their careful attention to the problem of Mormonism this year, we are looking for a greater interest in, and enthusiasm for, the difficult work we have undertaken on this trying field. In all our study of this grave problem let us not cease to pray that we may be emanated by the spirit of the Master who, while He waged unceasing warfare during His stay on earth against sin, was very loving in His attitude toward the sinner. Therefore, while we renew our determination to blot out Mormonism, let us not cut the Mormon himself off from our sympathies. Let us remember that Mormon girls and Mormon boys are just girls and boys, like our girls and boys, only with this dif-

ference,—that their environment, being Mormon, is deadening to spiritual life, while ours, being Christian, is stimulating in its influence for high thinking.

Wasatch Academy.

The closing of Hungerford Academy has made possible a concentration upon the enlargement and development of Wasatch Academy that has been looked forward to with much eagerness by the School Department for several years. It is now within the limits of possibility for us to plan for the growth in southern Utah of a Christian academy that, by reason of its excellence of equipment and character of instruction, will be able successfully to compete with the strong Mormon and public schools for the patronage of those Mormon boys and girls whose lives we are so anxious to influence for Christian living. This year we have been enabled to reopen the boarding department by the use of three recently acquired buildings as dormitories for boys and girls. We are earnestly praying that it may be possible this coming year to begin the erection of the Finks Memorial Dormitory for girls. When this shall have been completed, we will have facilities for from 80 to 100 boarding students, and this will make possible a greatly enlarged extension of the work of the school. We are meanwhile strengthening and broadening out our courses in music, along commercial lines, and in domestic science and art. Much emphasis has been placed upon the spiritual welfare of the students, and meetings held at various times during the year have been rich in divine fruitage.

New Jersey Academy.

In northern Utah the New Jersey Academy has begun this year one of the most remarkable sessions in its history. A full registration in the dormitory, for the first time in a number of years, points to the need here, also, of enlarged facilities. In spite of a serious epidemic of smallpox, which took place just previous to the Christmas vacation, the school reopened with its full number in January, and the work has gone forward with most encouraging results. We have here a home school for girls, the full significance of which no one who is ignorant of conditions in Utah can appreciate. The close touch effected through this home environment is bound to work a wonderful regeneration in the home life of many communities in the surrounding section.

Ferron.

Among the day schools that have been maintained at Monroe, Panguitch, Salina and Ferron, a special word should perhaps be said about the second successful year that this large day school at Ferron has been enjoying.

While it is generally recognized that the need of the mission day school in Utah is nearly over, yet at Ferron special conditions have made it possible for us to seize an exceptional opportunity for the extension of the Kingdom, and this we have laid hold of with much vigor and are pushing with fine results.

St. George, Fairview, Gunnison.

I am glad to report that the community work at St. George and Fairview has been reopened after being closed nearly a year, for want of suitable workers for the positions in question. Your particular attention is called to the excerpt from the Gunnison report.

MOUNTAIN FIELD.

For the Mountain Field it is with great pleasure that I submit herewith the report of our Field Superintendent, Mr. Childs. In addition to the stations mentioned in his report, work is now being conducted at Gladstone, Flat River and Fredericktown, Missouri.

Report of Field Superintendent Childs.

In the Mountain Field the year has on the whole been one of progress and promise. In boarding schools, day schools and mission stations alike there has been a prevalent spirit of devotion, earnestness and activity that has meant much to the general work. Some serious problems have been met through the unexpected changes in the plans of workers on the field necessitating the finding, on "the spur of the moment," of substitutes who could carry on the work with a minimum of interruption and loss. The willingness of teachers and workers to "endure hardness like good soldiers" is a source of much satisfaction and they are to be highly commended for their unselfish thought of the work first and their own comfort afterward.

The general conditions of health in the boarding schools have been excellent, although in some cases minor ills have caused annoyance and loss of time; no serious epidemics have occurred in any portion of the field.

The enrollment in all the schools has been unusually large and waiting lists at the boarding schools have made possible a selection of material which has been most favorable to the improvement of our standards. An increased scholarship list is a much needed advance in the support of the schools, as the demand for assistance even beyond the large amount that is given by the very low rates for board and tuition in all our institutions, is increasing rather than diminishing. This may be, in part at least, explained by the fact that we are reaching farther back into the coves and isolated places in the mountains where the resources are meagre and yet where the children are eager for the advantages of the school.

It is unnecessary to give the statistics of the stations, as they are tabulated in another part of the Superintendent's general report; but a brief statement of the salient features of the work may not be amiss.

Pattie C. Stockdale Memorial School.

In West Virginia, the entire work, school and community, is placed in Coal River Valley. At Lawson the Pattie C. Stockdale Memorial School for Girls, with an enrollment of forty, since the opening of the substantial addition to the dormitory, has passed through some hardships during the year, but the conditions are gradually improving and there is promise of excellent advancement during the coming year.

Clear Creek, Dorothy, Dry Creek, Jarrolds Valley, Brush Creek.

The strike conditions in the West Virginia coal fields have affected all the stations and have added materially to the difficulties of the lives of the teachers and workers. Yet the work has continued and there have been satisfactory results accomplished. Clear Creek, Dorothy, Dry Creek, Jarrolds Valley and Brush Creek have maintained Sunday Schools whenever they have been permitted to hold public meetings, and there is a growing spirit of sympathy with the work among the people of these communities.

Harlan, Mt. Vernon.

In eastern Kentucky the two boarding schools for girls, at Harlan and Mount Vernon, have accomplished excellent results, and there is great hope that the expectations of the church forces in Kentucky may be met in the near future by still better developments.

There is a splendid field for a strong work for the mountain boys in eastern Kentucky and, as so much of the effort in the school work of the past has been made for the girls, we should pray that the way may be open for the establishment of a boys' industrial school. Harlan County offers excellent advantages for such a work.

Mossop Memorial School.

Three graduates of our own Normal and Collegiate Institute have successfully carried on the work of the Mossop Memorial School at Huntsville, Tennessee, and with a very commendable willingness to share with others the advantages which they themselves enjoyed under the generous favor of the Woman's Board. There is a fine field for the further development here of a strong industrial school for the girls of the mountains of eastern Tennessee.

Jewett, Ozone, Rocky Fork, Juniper.

The day schools of the Tennessee mountains, at Jewett, Ozone, Rocky Fork and Juniper report full enrollment and satisfactory work of the year. These schools do not conflict with any public schools and are very acceptable to the communities in which they are placed. In all the work of the day schools emphasis has been placed upon the desires of the Board to co-operate in every way with the public school authorities and, when work is withdrawn on account of the ability of the community to assume the obligations of the day schools, the community work continued by the Board is made to supplement the regular work of the schools.

As we enter western North Carolina the schools and stations follow each other in rapid succession, and the list is a long one, as boarding schools, day schools and community stations are named in order.

Dorland Institute.

Dorland Institute, for both boys and girls, at Hot Springs, is first in order, and has maintained a full enrollment for the year, with work of the usual high degree of excellence in all departments. With a corps of strong teachers and workers Dorland continues to exert a strong influence for righteousness in the community and is reaching its usual number of promising young people.

Bell Institute.

Bell Institute at Walnut shows a marked improvement in both instruction and equipment; its fifty girls from the mountain communities of the vicinity are rapidly developing a spirit of harmony and activity that promises well for the future. The installation of a new heating plant in the dormitory has added materially to the comfort of the school home and has also reduced the fire hazard to a marked degree.

Marshall Field, Laurel Field, Banks Creek, Pensacola, Jacks Creek.

While there is much regret that the close relationship existing between the Marshall Field, the Laurel Field and the Woman's Board in past years, by which such splendid work has been developed in at least fifteen communities in both day school and mission activities, is

to be terminated in the near future, April 1, 1913, the rapid changes in the needs of these communities and the provision by the public school authorities of adequate facilities for day school work, make these fields splendid experiment grounds for the proposed new community work to be under the Home Board. Much interest will be felt in the development of these fields under the new arrangement and hearty co-operation between the old forces and the new will be the order of the day in all this work. The work of the year throughout this entire field has been excellent. We shall look for splendid growth in church work and community influence throughout this region. This arrangement is to include the Burnsville group of stations—Banks Creek, Pensacola and Jacks Creek—as well, and they also will share in the new possibilities of the work.

Normal and Collegiate, Home Industrial, Farm School.

The boarding schools of the Asheville group, the Farm School, the Home Industrial School and the Normal and Collegiate Institute, have enjoyed their usual prosperous life during the year. There are three hundred and fifty girls on the lists of the Normal and the Home School, and they, with the thirty teachers and workers, make a busy community of the campus with all its activities in class room, school home, and church organizations. Here to a marked degree the "waiting list" is accomplishing great good in permitting "selection," and the training of those who will make leaders is the principal thought of this work. The Farm School with its one hundred and twenty-five splendid boys is growing each year in influence and power. The increased number of men in the corps of teachers is a marked improvement, and a still further increase will strengthen the instruction greatly with these boys and young men. It is the desire to strengthen the work in scientific farming and to raise the standard of the school work at the same time.

Laura Sunderland Memorial School.

Somewhat removed from the mountain environment of the Asheville group, Laura Sunderland Memorial School for Girls at Concord, with its sixty girls from the mountains and the mills, has maintained its usual high standard of work throughout the year. Its thorough instruction and strong Christian influence continue to give it a strong position among the schools of that section of the State.

Thus from the mountain valleys of West Virginia to the mountain heights of western North Carolina the schools and stations under the Woman's Board continue to uphold the "Banner of the Cross," and by persistent, faithful effort to make prominent the power of Christ's life and love among the young people of the mountains. Special series of meetings are held each year in nearly all of our schools, and the results of these special efforts are most gratifying in the numbers of girls and boys who publicly confess their faith and take up the Christian work of the church; but after all, the strength of the work is in the quiet, persistent influence of the daily life of the schools as the teachers and workers with the pupils try to "live Christ" in all the relationships of the life together.

Regular Bible study marks the work of all our schools also, and we are approaching yearly the ideal of a department of Bible in each school which places the instruction in the Bible classes on the same basis as all other class work. That such instruction shall be thorough, practical and intensely interesting is our sincere desire.

The utmost harmony prevails among the schools of the mountain division and a better knowledge of the fact that they are all parts

of the same great work has been gained in recent years. The Normal and Collegiate Institute, as the school of highest grade in the system, has enrolled this year pupils from every other boarding school for girls under the Board, except Mossop Memorial, and numbers on its list at least seventy pupils who have been connected with our other schools in the mountains.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. CHILDS,
Superintendent of Mountain Field.

February 27, 1913.

FOREIGNERS.

The change of policy recently defined by the Board will mean that we shall no longer have any responsibility for the work which has been carried on this past year at the following stations: Gary, Indiana; Kansas City, Kansas; Calumet and Detroit, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri; Jersey City, New Brunswick, New Jersey; Brooklyn Italian Mission, Magyar Mission, New York, New York; Cincinnati, Ohio; Beaver Falls, Bristol, New Castle, Chester, Easton, Erie, Philadelphia and Siegfried, Pennsylvania; Houston Heights and Rowena, Texas; Middleton, West Virginia; and Green Bay, Wisconsin.

This definition of policy, however, calls our attention to the avenues that are open to our Board for the establishment of vocational boarding schools and social settlements. The importance of making an aggressive effort in this field of overwhelming interest cannot be overestimated. I wish I might print in full herewith the report of one of our workers on conditions in the packing district of a certain municipality, only a portion of which you will find in the excerpts. It seems almost inconceivable that such conditions should be allowed to obtain in the midst of the great prosperity of our richly blessed country. Surely we shall be held to strict account before the bar of divine justice for our neglect of these children of our Heavenly Father, whose needs should appeal to us on the score of humanity alone, to say nothing of the social peril involved in our general indifference. It is our hope that not only may it be possible to plan these social centers in many localities, but that we may seize our opportunity for the upbuilding of Christian character and American citizenship in vocational boarding schools for the children of these seekers of freedom and opportunity in America.

CUBANS.

Guines.

Mention has already been made of our new building at Guines, which makes possible an enlargement of our work in this school.

Sancti Spiritus.

The work at Sancti Spiritus has grown beyond the capacity of our rented building, and we are happily looking forward to the establishment of permanent quarters at this place at an early date. The enrollment shows a large increase over last year, and the industrial work which has been carried on is full of rich promise.

Nueva Paz.

At Nueva Paz, under a native principal, the day school work has gone forward with encouraging results. Note particularly Mr. Gonzales' testimonial in his annual report of the good results that have obtained in his community, as a result of our school work.

PORTO RICANS.

San Juan.

The closing of our San Juan school and the substitution therefor by the Assembly's Board of community work will serve as an indication of the transitional stage of our work in Porto Rico. Day schools have been maintained at a number of places for several years, and the need of their maintenance is gradually disappearing. What are we to provide in their place? It seems to me that we should give earnest attention to the opportunity thus opened for the building and establishment of a strong boarding school for girls, that would admit pupils from the ages of 12 to 20, carrying them from the fourth or fifth grade through the four years of high school, and placing special emphasis upon training in household arts, all being done by Christian teachers with the definite object and aim of laying a sound foundation for Christian service. The need of Christian boarding schools for girls and boys has not passed in the United States. It is therefore a fair assumption that it is most insistent in such a community as Porto Rico.

Aguadilla, Pueblo Nuevo.

We are gradually transferring the emphasis at Aguadilla from the day school to the industrial and community work which is being carried on at Pueblo Nuevo.

Colegio Americano and Marina Mission.

The same policy doubtless should be pursued with reference to the day school work at Mayaguez, the work at the Marina calling constantly for enlargement and the need of the day school being evidently a disappearing one.

Hospital San Juan.

With the remarkable opening that is now being neglected at San Juan for the extension of our medical work because of our need of a new hospital building, we shall have ample to engage our attention. So well has the superintendent of this hospital summarized the work of the past year that I submit her report herewith in full, and invite to its consideration your most thoughtful and prayerful attention.

"The work of the hospital may be considered under four aspects, the medical work in the hospital proper, the clinic, the training of nurses, and the religious work.

"The need of the work of the hospital proper is due to the inadequate facilities afforded on the Island for the treatment of the sick, rich and poor. The so-called hospitals in the smaller towns are absolutely unfit in equipment and management to care for the sick, and the two hospitals in San Juan fill largely local needs and are inadequate for even those. The numerous applications for beds which must be refused, the almost constant waiting list and the increase of actual work done, all prove the definite need and the measure of the success attained in responding to the need. The Presbyterian Hospital ministers to the sick of a large part of the Island, and there is no prospect that the need for its facilities will diminish in the near future. In 1911 one thousand more day's treatments were given in the hospital than in 1907, which is the first year for which statistics are available. During the year 1912 approximately 600 operations were performed in the hospital, as compared with 284 in 1907.

"The increase in the number of patients treated in the clinic has been even more striking. In 1907 there were 6,687 such patients treated, while in 1912 the number increased to 17,200.

"That all this might be done, the resident physician has needed assistance, and the plan has been adopted of having two internes, each serving for two years. Thus the hospital is passing on to others the experience afforded by such a large amount of work.

"Not only is this work life-saving in many cases, but it gives new hope for efficiency in daily life to individuals, and both directly and indirectly to whole families.

"No argument is needed as to the desirability and almost the necessity of the trained nurse in caring for the sick, and this is the only school on the Island which is continually and systematically training Porto Rican girls for such work. Our graduates have been successful in passing the examinations of the Medical Board of the Island, and have found ample opportunity for the exercise of their profession. There has been great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of qualified candidates, but better educational facilities, combined with a different attitude toward the dignity of the work, are doing away largely with that difficulty. The opportunity for giving these girls Christian training in the hospital is of vital significance.

"From the beginning it has been the aim to impress upon every patient that the reason for the existence of the hospital is the healing ministry of the Gospel of Christ. Daily prayers in the wards and clinic, with evangelistic services on Sunday, have always been held. In addition, during the past year one worker has given a large part of her time to personal work and religious instruction among the patients in the hospital. Gospels and portions of the Scriptures have been distributed in great numbers and carried by the patients to their homes.

"If this outline of the work has been convincing as to the need of it, a most cursory inspection of the hospital itself would convince any one of the absolute and urgent need of new buildings in which to carry it on. There is no single part of the work that is not handicapped by the faulty arrangements of the building. Added to that is the fact that the wooden structures exposed to the tropical conditions of climate make the annual repairs necessary out of all proportion to the first cost. It is most uneconomical in every way. Not only that, but the very existence of the work in the not distant future will depend upon new hospital buildings. Respectfully submitted,

"JENNIE ORDWAY, Superintendent."

Anasco.

Please note, in connection with the work at Anasco, the excerpt from the principal's report. We have an exceptional opportunity for continuing this kind of effort in this one community.

EXCERPTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.

Sheldon Jackson School.

"In conclusion, I will say that there is a great field here for this school to do a vast amount of good. There is no other school of the kind in all Alaska. The people are looking to us to do the work. We must teach them to live decent, respectable lives, to be good citizens when citizenship is conferred upon them. The churches and other missionaries are looking to us to train young men for the ministry. They are looking forward to the time when the native people will have their own ministers and the Board can withdraw its missionaries."

Ganado.

"This seems very like a foreign field, with its isolation, and the traces of paganism in evidence all about us. There is much to be done and this is a critical time."

Tucson Indian Training School.

"The possibilities are limited only by the money given to carry the work forward. There is no reason, other than a financial one, why this school cannot be made second to no other Indian Training School in the United States. But it will take money and a large amount of it, yet small in comparison with amounts given by many individuals for charitable and educational purposes.

"Our present needs: First, on the farm: For sheds to house, machinery and tools, and make needed improvements about horse and cow stables, $1,000. Second, for fences, ditches and labor, $1,000. Industrial equipment: Domestic Science, $500; Manual Training, $500; for improvements on dormitories, $20,000. This would beautify and enlarge them to accommodate 100 more students. For a new building, $40,000. This building would give us adequate equipment for the academic work and room for domestic science and manual training.

"There is no question about getting all the students we could accommodate if we had capacity for 100 more than we now have. I have had to turn away many students who wanted to come. They have driven in here 125 miles, and it was most distressing to turn them away. Yet, it had to be done, for there was no room and no money. The children are anxious to come and the parents and grandparents are more anxious to have them come. Cannot the great Presbyterian Church give them a chance?"

North Fork.

"With our manifold temporal blessings and fourteen cheerful and contented girls, our path is fallen in pleasant places. My co-workers ask me to say that there is great encouragement for future development along all lines of this work."

Wolf Point.

"I have never known our people so actively engaged in agricultural pursuits as they have been this year. When I think of the condition of this people when I came among them 19 years ago and compare with the present, the change is wonderful to me. . . . . We are very glad indeed to see the progress that our people are making in an industrial way; yet there is another progress being made that rejoices our hearts, and that is the growth of our work and the increasing influence of our school."

Kirkwood Memorial School.

"Hardly a day passes without some hospital work being done, either for the children in the school or for an outside Navajo, and they have always seemed grateful for every little kindness shown. There is certainly a wide field for work along medical lines, the need is great and there is no better avenue for work along spiritual lines."

Elm Spring.

"We know the Elm Spring School has been slowly but steadily growing, and we would be delighted to see greater advancement another year. There have been applications enough to fill twice the capacity of the buildings this year."

Lapwai.

"The Nez Perces are very sociable and hospitable and they have much company, especially in the winter time. Evangelistic services are held in each of the six churches and visiting Indians are always

expected. Sometimes they come from the Umatillas and Spokanes, and there are always many from the other churches in the reservation; and how cheerfully they are entertained!"

Pitt River.

"The abolition of liquor from the community has wrought great things for the Indian. Men who were hard drikers and were on the downward grade, now look well and have their money to spend for the needs of their families. . . . . The more intelligent try to live as the white people do. What a pity the example is not a perfect one!"

Kickapoo Reservation.

"Have been given a cordial reception in all homes. While the Indians do not respond quickly to the teaching or reading of the Bible, the percentage of the heads of families who seem interested is greater than before."

Neah Bay.

"It is inspiring to know we have some fine specimens of Indian womanhood: That the people are so willing to come to God's house, even though there is only one other white person besides myself who acknowledges God in anything but an oath. More of them are coming to study God's Word—study for examination—than ever before."

Allison-James Schools.

"There has not only been a steady advancement in the school room work, but there has been the seeking after higher things, that makes the work worth while. . . . . Marriage customs are such that one rarely used to find a girl over sixteen who was not bearing the burden meant only for mature women. A gradual change has come about, until numbers of girls are postponing their wedding day in order to acquire an education and better preparation for life's sterner tasks."

Menaul School.

"Mr. C. C. Cordova, a graduate of our first class from the eleventh grade in 1906, and now a student in McCormick Theological Seminary, wrote me at the close of his vacation work among his people in Northern New Mexico as follows: 'If I were through with the Theological Seminary and Hebrew I would desire no better field of labor than at Menaul. I confidently believe that you are at the center of the most useful, interesting and successful work of the whole missionary enterprise of the new State. Menaul is the great central light that is shining and will illuminate New Mexico, not only in the faith of Christ but in honest and faithful work in business, politics and in all the commercial lines. While I have been out this summer I have seen some of the results of the boys that have been there, and am glad that they are standing by the teachings and principles of their Alma Mater.'"

Los Angeles Spanish School.

"We certainly look forward with pleasure to a new, comfortable home for our work. Not only shall we be able to reach many more of the Mexican girls, but those who are here will receive better instruction, and our great Presbyterian Church will have a school to

which it can point with pride. The girls are doing good work in the class room; we feel that they compare very favorably with those of the public schools. They are quick to memorize Bible verses and hymns. They are able to recite many Psalms in concert, as well as other choice portions of Scripture. They love to sing, and I am sure their parents hear the Gospel in song if in no other way. We hope before the year closes that many of these dear girls will learn to know Christ. Already a number of them are trying to show by their lives that they wish to serve Him."

Los Angeles Mission.

"A very pleasant part of my work consists in following up the girls who have left the Girls' School, to be married or to go to work. A great many of the girls come from a distance, but there are a goodly number of happy little homes in Los Angeles, in which the wife and mother was formerly one of my pupils in the Presbyterian Industrial School for Girls."

San Juan.

"With all the 'downs' there are always corresponding 'ups' and this year's experience is no exception. The year was a very encouraging one in regard to school attendance and improvement of pupils; as usual, some new pupils came from very fanatical families and the parents were pleased with the progress made in different ways."

San Pablo.

"There are 15 houses and 25 families with about 125 people in San Pablo; the only enterprise a blacksmith shop which opened up last week. Just one family is American. Within a radius of five miles around San Pablo there are five towns, two of which have populations of eleven hundred, the others ranging from two hundred down to our number. A radius of ten miles would increase the towns to 9, the largest having a population of 1,200. A fifteen-mile radius would add 3 more towns, the largest having a population of 2,000. Of these there would probably be 75 families who are Protestant."

Agua Negra.

"I believe when there are 145 boys and girls of school age in this district and only one public school with a term of not more than five months, it is our opportunity if we can reach even one-third of that number."

Chimayo.

"Surely the work on these western fields calls for the highest gifts and the best preparation possible on the part of the mission teacher. How can any mother think her daughter too talented for the mission field or consider her splendid education and fine advantages thrown away when used for the good of those who have had no opportunities? There is no gift or training that a mission teacher cannot use to advantage—music, drawing, languages, architecture, medicine, nursing, evangelistic training, agriculture, domestic science. The warmth and comfort of our home will lighten our burdens this year. We are very grateful to all the friends who have helped to provide so much for our rest and pleasure."

El Rito.

"Six of my former pupils are in Menaul, three in Allison and one in Springer this year."

Embudo.

"A testimony to the value of the work here in the northern part of the State was given in the address of the State president of the

W. C. T. U. at one of the meetings of the Conference at Santa Fe. She said that one of their members had given upwards of $1,300 to send a man to visit this portion of the State and study the conditions and suggest ways of promoting the cause of temperance. He reported that the mission teachers there were solving the problem. . . . . At Menaul we shall be represented by three of our boys, and by five girls at the Allison School."

El Prado de Taos.

"To take a boy or girl into school and see that boy or girl develop into a strong Christian man or woman is one of the best inspirations for a missionary teacher. When I meet the young men and women that were in school years ago, it is encouraging to see that they are doing something useful in the work and making good citizens."

Los Ranchos de Taos.

"One encouragement that we find in our work among the Spanish-speaking people in this place is their appreciation of our mission school. When the boys and girls in this plaza learn the English language, advance in their work, and are able to get even a third grade certificate in the public schools of the county, it is an inspiration for others."

Trementina.

"It seems quite impossible to make a stranger realize how the Mexican is hampered by his ignorance of the demands of our present-day civilization in every sphere of its mechanical appliances, in its intellectual demands, in the ordinary transaction of business, in its point of view of ethical culture, in its conception of God and the hope of the life beyond. . . . . These people appeal to us through their helplessness in every direction. They must be built up, spiritually, morally, materially. In regard to medical examination, there is no physician within 40 miles, so it would seem that no very thorough attention could be given to this subject. I have noticed that there is scarcely a child that can show a regular set of second teeth, and I shall have to give more attention to the art of keeping the breathing passages clear. I used several pint bottles of peroxide this winter, and had the sewing class hem up an old sheet into handkerchiefs, which they were glad to do. Nearly all Mexicans have chronic tonsilitis—physicians call it 'Mexican sore throat'—and stomach trouble. Cooking as an art, and hygiene are absolutely unknown."

Truchas.

"Now just a few examples of what our boys and girls have done in the few years we have had a school here. Ten years ago this little plaza was just as it was some 200 years ago, when the Spanish settlers came here. There were no floors in their houses, nor did they have roofs. Since the building of our little church and school house, which is well floored and has a tin roof, all our young men are putting nice floors, windows and doors in their new homes, and many have tin roofs. All we want is a chance for our boys and girls and we will 'deliver the goods'."

Wasatch Academy.

"If we are to bring in large numbers of pupils to our academies, we must have the variety of work and the fullness of equipment which will suit the demands of the students possessing different gifts and

having different ideals. . . . . The question might naturally be asked: Does the situation here justify the large expenditure that has been made in the recent past and the additional outlay that must be made in the near future if Wasatch is prepared to do its work? There can be but one answer. One observes that the people in this community and throughout the parts of Utah which constitute our field, are expecting large results of our school. They see that the note of progress has been sounded and they are interested in lending their influence to secure the results we desire. Scores of young people in this general neighborhood need just the atmosphere the Academy furnishes. They are anxious to come and have their friends come. As we become able to furnish ample accommodations for those coming from outlying districts, we shall be able to make the most of our opportunity for service. One boy from Beaver who was here last year returned to us last month bringing four of his friends. One of those friends is now working with ten of his schoolmates at home who, he says, should attend Wasatch next year. This kind of interest will build up a large student body of earnest young people who will work in years to come for the welfare of the Academy. . . . I am greatly pleased to note the interest with which the young people, almost without exception, take up the study of the Bible. They study it eagerly and are ready to discuss the topics suggested freely and without reserve. The possibilities presented in this work for definite influence which should lead the pupil into honest, Christian thinking and living are so great that one is amazed as the weight of responsibility is realized."

New Jersey Academy.

"Sometimes I think the mere living here contributes as much to manners and culture and morals as anything we can teach. . . . . As one goes from place to place the need of just such a school is very apparent. . . . . It is a source of much pleasure to know that people notice the improvement of girls who have been here only one year. It is also a pleasure to know that most of the girls are anxious to return."

Gunnison.

"The most encouraging feature of my work is the Home Department of the Sunday School. I began the work upon coming here two and a half years ago, and now have a membership of ninety-two, twenty-four of whom are on my out-of-town mailing list. . . . . I have been invited twice to address the 'Mothers' Meeting' of the Mormon Church."

Monroe.

"In many respects the past year at the Monroe Mission has been the most satisfactory one of my stay here, since it has witnessed the culmination of cherished plans. I have seen those whom I started in their school life finish the grade work with high honors and go on to higher schools, where they are 'making good,' both in secular and Christian work. I have seen the parents of these children take a new interest in spiritual things and view life in a different light."

Panguitch.

"The lawlessness here exceeds that of any place I was ever in, I think. Gambling, drinking, carousing of all kinds and at all hours of the night, as well as day."

Salina.

"As I understand it, we are to write of the hopeful things of our work in this report. First: the really kind way I am personally treated. If I do not call just so often, the people seem to miss it; always accept whatever tracts I have, and a number borrow books; the increasing use of our songs at all their services, especially at their funerals. An enrollment of 55 pupils for a six weeks' summer school. A fair winter school, though fewer in numbers, than last year. A good Home Department which is about half self-supporting. A Cradle Roll of 37, a number of which are beginning to attend Sunday School. An average of 27 at Sunday School, with offerings which would average 25 cents a Sunday. One young man who will go to Park College this week. Two new girls for Wasatch Academy and another one taking her third year here and working for her board. One who finished her four years at Wasatch, who united with the church there, who was so faithful in attending all our meetings this summer, and who is now teaching at Joseph, a few miles south of here. A mass meeting to consider the condition of the town and how to better them, called by the two Bishops, and one came to ask me to be sure to be there, and of course I was."

Gladstone.

"In taking a look over our shoulder we are very much encouraged at the present state of affairs. Earlier in the year we were having decisive times, with questions that will come up in every mission field, but now many of them are laid and our work is on a more substantial basis than ever before. . . . . This winter we expect great things of the Lord, for we have provided ourselves with a fine stereopticon and the best illuminant we can have out here, and we are going to take our people traveling. Some of them were never on a train. We are going to show them the wonders God has made, and what man has made, and what remains to be done, and what is expected of them. We cannot be always saying to the human family, 'Don't do this, or don't do that.' Give them something else to think about and they will forget to trespass."

Cortland.

"Through God's blessing the work has prospered and we have seen very encouraging results."

Normal and Collegiate Institute.

"The question of whether or not the work being supported by the Board in these parts pays, is receiving many affirmative answers through results. One of these, that has been strongly impressed on my mind, has been the advanced educational standards throughout the schools. We feel that our standards have had a large share in raising those of all the schools around. Our girls have come this year better prepared than ever before, and a large number have taken advanced standing. The contrast between the reports formerly received from the public school teachers concerning the girls, and those received now, are indications of higher standards in the teaching forces. And we are proud to see how large a number of these teachers are our own graduates. It is gratifying, too, to know that the aim of our school has been realized in respect to providing workers for the Board, for each year as many girls as the Board has been able to commission have offered themselves for the service."

Home Industrial School.

"The steadfast friends, who have all their years paid into the

treasury the money needed, and whose prayers for the girls personally have evidently been answered, by the salvation of souls and the salvation of lives, have been a constant source of strength and inspiration to us who have the privilege of teaching and mothering these girls."

Farm School.

"We are encouraged by present conditions and hopeful concerning the future. We delight in hearing favorable reports from our old boys. One learned to make good bread while here, and he is now making good as a baker in a growing town in South Carolina. Another enjoyed dairying while here, and is now successfully conducting a dairy farm of his own near Knoxville, Tennessee. Another was interested in the orchard while with us and is now a successful farmer and fruit grower in New York. Two brothers learned to make good roads at the Farm School, and now we hear that last year each cleared $8,000 in construction work for a railroad company. We have been teaching and illustrating that there is money to be made by the farmer with a little capital invested in the raising of good hogs and selling them while young. One boy absorbed the idea two or three years ago and is now back in his mountain home helping and encouraging his community by making more money from a few good hogs than had previously been made from a whole farm. At present one of our old boys is at his home not far from here on a visit from the West, where he has steady work as a carpenter at $4.00 per day. This lad learned to saw boards and drive nails at the Farm School. The young man who is temporarily in charge of the farm department here was one of our students a few years ago, while yet another is acceptably filling a responsible position under the Board at Bell Institute. Some are back in the mountains teaching school, several are continuing their education in college or seminary, while many others in their chosen callings are making good citizens and doing faithful service for the Master. To know that a very large number of our graduates are making good and giving to the Farm School the credit, must be a source of real satisfaction to all friends of the work who, by their consecrated liberality, have made this success possible; and this should be an inspiration to greater liberality to all those who are of a willing mind, to whom the Master hath entrusted means for the extension of His kingdom. To-day there is no more needy, no more worthy, no more promising field presented to our church for missionary enterprise than the mountains of the Southland. This is the time of progress. This is the day of awakening to commercial activity in the South, and this the hour that the Church should arise and claim these long neglected districts for Christ and higher manhood."

Bell Institute.

"The past year has been one of uniform progress, the pupils having creditably covered the course of study in the various grades, and faithfully executed much practical industrial work. We had a full school all the year, and all seemed happy and satisfied. The good health of our large family seemed really remarkable—not for once in all the year did we need to call in a physician. . . . . Twenty-two young people finished their work at Bell Institute this year, receiving their well-earned diplomas with eager enthusiasm. Out of this number of graduates, more than one-half go on to higher schools. Seven of the girls enter the Normal and Collegiate Institute at Asheville, N. C.; four go to Hot Springs to enter Dorland Institute, Hot Springs, N. C., and two others go to high schools near their homes. The

rest of the class are now busy at various kinds of work, earning their living in a much more intelligent way than would have been possible without the advantages of our school at Walnut."

Laura Sunderland Memorial School.

"The graduates of the school are sought as teachers, though we do not recommend them, as they are untrained. Through the training given the girls become practical cooks and laundresses, though they may never have washed a garment or baked a loaf of bread before coming to Sunderland. Their practical training in sewing makes them quite independent of dressmakers; and, though meager, the art work opens the eyes to things never seen before, and adds to the efficiency of those who teach."

Dorland Institute.

"The stimulating motive of this work should indeed be in the results. Among many encouraging features of the work are the Christian homes established. These young people have inherited a love for the study of the Bible, and we do believe in these homes the Bible is *the* book."

Manchester Mission.

"The Word has lost none of its beauty and power, but it takes time to go to the homes and first win your way, and then lead them out into the study of the Word and a love for it. There are so many homes and laborers are so few that a great many have to go on with that hunger unsatisfied, and without the help which would perhaps make them shining lights for Him where He has placed them."

Pikeville.

"This eagerness to learn, the willingness to follow every suggestion, and the manner in which the students absorb the lessons presented, are the encouraging features of the work."

Big Pine.

"The work at Big Pine began the first of January, 1903. I have been here since that time and can see many improvements as I look back over the past ten years. The day school has always been well attended, but for several years the Sunday School consisted of only about 20 children. Now there are about 45 members, including 7 men, heads of families, and the wives of four of them."

Brittain's Cove.

"The Sabbath School has been well attended, and our Home Department members are interested in their study. The Cradle Roll is gaining new recruits. Our Young People's Society and Song Services have been held Sunday nights in the library, and have been largely attended."

Jacks Creek.

"The school year was one of the best we have ever had, a fair enrollment and a very good average attendance, which means a lot in a place where the teacher has to contend with so many absences."

Laurel Field.

"Girls' tomato clubs have been started this year under the charge of one of our community workers who has been appointed collaborator

for this county by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. With the help of this Department we have had three Farmers' Days, with addresses on practical farm matters. . . . . No two settlements on Laurel are alike; the whole temper of the people and the work to be done is different in each. . . . . For what we have not done, for the homes and schools on Laurel we have not reached, I am ashamed and sad, but it is cheering to know that there are many young people who have had their chance through us, and have seized it."

Little Pine.

"A number of our boys and girls have gone to the boarding schools and completed courses. We have three in the eighth grade this year, all of whom have been in our schools six years. They are all hoping to go to one of the boarding schools after completing the eighth grade this spring. They are all doing excellent work. Seven others are now in boarding schools, fitting themselves for greater usefulness."

Marshall.

"The work with the older people is sometimes very discouraging, but the work with the children is encouraging and inspiring, and we look forward to a brighter future for them."

Pensacola.

"As to conditions here, it seems to me the Board has acted wisely in making the community responsible entirely for the school."

Walnut Run.

"The Christian Endeavor Society has grown so large that extra seats have had to be brought in. Quite a number of the young people take turns in leading the meetings and almost all take part, either by reading a reference or clipping on the topic, and some will give some thoughts on the topic and take part in sentence prayer."

Jewett.

"The past year has been a very successful one in our work here at Jewett, Tennessee. The school is larger now than it was last year at this time. More interest is shown in the regular work. The pupils are more studious, more able to grasp a suggestion, while we find them more easily governed. The attendance is much better. One boy walks six miles to school, and although he is nineteen years old and reads in the second reader, no other child in the school is more eager to learn than he. When I say he has neither been late nor absent in the five weeks he has been in school, it will be sufficient proof that his interest is strong."

Juniper.

"Never has it been my pleasure, since leaving the Mexican field, to find such staunch, loyal, faithful friends and workers. Foes also of the work have sprung up and tried their best to injure, but nothing that they say or do can drown the enthusiasm and fervor of the friends. They are truly converted and the spirit of the Master rests upon them. . . . . There is no doctor in the community. In August we were actually called upon to oversee the setting of a boy's arm. That called for bandages and disinfectants. Later a woman having an abscess needed our attention; more disinfectants, and remedies to draw it out were demanded. In fact, in two months a dozen urgent demands for simple remedies have been made. We have nothing

up here but our own private supply, therefore one of our needs is a supply of bandages, disinfectants, gauze, cotton, liniments, quinine, cathartics, iodine, camphor, etc."

Rock Creek.

"We now have four teachers and the superintendent of our Sunday School from among our own number, without any help from outside excepting myself in the regular Sunday School services."

Rocky Fork.

"The great influence our school has had upon the community, in lifting up the standards of higher living, and we hope purer living, is just a beginning of the good our work is doing. . . . . Our school is needed for both secular and religious training. . . . . There is such a transformation in the homes of the girls who have gone away to our boarding schools. They have a greater variety of food, and the food is well cooked. The homes are more sanitary, more attractive and more homelike."

Ozone.

"Almost all denominations are suffering from a serious decline in the number of candidates for the ministry. However, I am especially thankful to be able to report that out of an organized Bible Class of ten young men two of them have given heed to the Master's message, 'Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he send forth laborers into the harvest,' and have decided to study for the ministry. It will take years of work, but with strong brains, earnest hearts and brave souls they are entering upon the task to win. The one is hoping to carry the Gospel to China, while the other feels called to labor for the salvation of souls in this mountain region."

Sycamore.

"The possibilities of the children are great. A number have a great desire for higher education. We have one girl in the Home Industrial School at Asheville, N. C., who is 'making good.'"

Vardy.

"Last spring at planting time we had a 'Farmer's Prayer Meeting,' at which we looked up God's promises to the farmers who tried to do His will. We also prayed for His blessing on our crops this year. There is a bountiful crop of everything in the valley, and so at Thanksgiving we are going to have a 'Thank You' meeting, led by one of the men."

Brush Creek.

"After the special work for Thanksgiving and Christmas was over we began a series of meetings, from house to house during the day, followed by a public service in the church at night. God blessed us wonderfully, and we had the joy of seeing twelve confess Christ and unite with our own church,—others went elsewhere. . . . . Last year we had six girls in school, five at Lawson, one at Maryville. So far only three have returned, but we hope the others will go later. The school life is developing these girls in a manner truly wonderful; they are undoubtedly the leaders on the Creek when they return. All but one are professing Christians and active in the work of the Church and Sabbath School."

Clear Creek.

"One cannot fail to be attracted by the honesty of their convictions; the mountain people admire an upright life, and though a man may fall again and again into the most flagrant forms of sin, he never upholds it, nor will he take offense at plainly spoken words of warning. Sunday Schools are sorely needed through the mountains, and if we could only find more leaders who would attend faithfully there might be flourishing schools wherever there is a school house."

Dorothy.

"Some one said to me once, 'What is the use of your spending so much time calling in the homes? The people never come out to the services.' I was not discouraged by the remark, for I feel sure meeting them in their homes is the most important part of the work. It is true it is very seldom that a father or mother attends services, but they are very suspicious of a newcomer, and it is in the home alone that that suspicion can be removed and friendship be established. Little can be done until these friendly relations are established. It has taken me nearly a year to win their confidence."

Dry Creek.

"Held during the year 46 church services, 23 prayer meetings, gave 10 steropticon lectures, both temperance and religious. Made 289 home visits, 34 visits to see the sick, had 430 callers at the house for various purposes. Distributed some 9,000 pages of literature in addition to the regular papers in the Sunday Schools. To accomplish the work, traveled 1,415 miles. Received 11 into the church and baptized 5 children."

From Report of a Missionary in One of Our Cities.

"Friends, I would that you might see, and feel, and know these things for yourselves—not that you might ride through the City Bottoms, coughing and with handkerchief held to your nose to keep out the sickening smell, but that you might tarry long enough to be nauseated, choked and blinded, and then that you might remain long enough to overcome the sickening sensation and learn to breathe, and somehow manage to see on the smokiest days. I am certain that you would be inspired with an inspiration from which you could not rid yourself, even if you would. And while you are acquiring your inspiration, contemplate these homes of our Lord's poor,—no grass, no flowers, no trees, no birds; not even sunshine, for the smoke dims the natural brightness; and with never a breath of fresh, pure air. In these unhomelike places live thousands who have crossed the sea. In them children are born and grow up and marry, and rear children. Many of these children die in infancy or childhood, for in this community the infant mortality is appalling. If women you knew, and children you loved, actually secured canned goods from the refuse dump, and decayed vegetables thrown away in the market place, which they ate in preference to accepting charity; if you knew that this occurred every day in the year, I know you would be inspired to attempt to hasten the betterment of their condition. Had you seen the undersized boy of ten, with circles under his pretty dark eyes, and the hungry look in his sweet, pale face, smile confidingly up at his teacher as he asked if she too gathered food from the city dump, and noted his look of surprise and regret when told she did not, because he loved her and thought her very unfortunate indeed, for which he felt truly sorry, I am sure your heart would have ached. God bless his unselfish little soul!"

Calumet.

"The night school for adults was open all the year with four sessions a week. Almost every week we meet new faces in the school, as many who come from Italy are directed at once to us, in the hope that we may help to find employment as well as aid them in acquiring a knowledge of our language and customs."

Detroit.

"We have started two new branches in our work which I am sure will be far-reaching; first, a school of embroidery for girls, taught by an Italian woman. There is such a constant demand for their beautiful work that I feel this is one of the most practical branches of the work. This class was well attended, and the advancement was splendid. The other new branch of our work is a clinic. This I find is of great importance. It is open every day from eleven o'clock until everything is cared for. During this month of September the doctors have taken care of 250 cases, and 100 of these were new cases. There is much to be done in this line of work among the poor and ignorant, and they are flocking to us in large numbers. I am sure before very long our clinic will be one of the largest in the city."

Brooklyn.

"The work among the Italians in Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, has been very blessed and has made progress. Many Italians have listened with profit to the words of our Master. Fifty-one have united with the church, eight marriages were performed, and forty-seven babies and adults have received baptism."

Ellis Island.

"And so Ellis Island Mission is visiting the sick and imprisoned, consoling sad hearts, clothing the naked, bringing sunshine to tired souls, lifting their burdens, helping to open the door of their prison and then recommending them to those who might take care of their spiritual (sometimes material also) welfare. There are some happy moments in the work—when tear-filled eyes begin to shine with happier light, when some quiet word comes over the lips that are lamenting and heavy hearts get lighter by new hopes."

Jersey City.

"Our mission is almost in the center of the Italian colony, which has a population of twenty thousand, and it is the only one in Jersey City doing any work among the Italians. The colony is very low in point of intelligence, and has a very large percentage of the rag-picking element; fully one-half of the women cannot read. We are dreadfully handicapped in our work by lack of proper quarters and facilities."

Easton.

"In our work, consisting of Sunday School, Italian preaching service, kindergarten, night school, sewing school and cooking school, we have at least one hundred families that are interested in some part of the work of the Mission."

Houston Heights.

"It is nearly a year since I came to Houston and Crosby, Texas. In these two places people have lived long without God's word. They did not have any opportunity to be fed by the Bread of Life. After this spiritual starvation a coolness took place in their hearts. Bo-

hemians in Texas for a long time had only two or three preachers, so it happened that in some places they only had services once or twice a year. While no one was on guard at work, Satan was diligent and had the victory. We have tried to find the lost and have gained some."

Green Bay.

"Changes, industrial and religious, are coming slowly but surely in Northern and Central Wisconsin. Larger clearings, better buildings and equipment are found in the farming district; former sawmill towns are taking on permanent character, thus as temporary conditions are removed enabling us in our work to build on bed-rock. Chapels are taking the place of school houses and halls as places of worship, and here and there some of the little churches are emerging from the period of struggle to greater strength in organization, and are coming into closer touch with the work of the church at large. . . . . It is disheartening where once the work flourished to find it all but dead, as at two of the points visited last fall. Both have church buildings, but Poles are supplanting the Americans, quite altering the character of these fields. Religious apathy and indifference have settled to a great degree over the Protestant part of the community—a most depressing condition to the worker. There is something infinitely more stimulating and inspiring in the challenge, and more hopeful in conditions, where sin and evil are rampant, than where religion has gone to seed."

Aguadilla.

"The work of putting up the new school building in Pueblo Nuevo began in October, 1911. It was finished in February, 1912, and the children moved, like the 'Chambered Nautilus,' from the old shell to the new, to know the old no more. Since that time progress has marked the work there. Already we have outgrown the shell. . . . . I wish it might be possible to purchase some ground adjoining, where a teachers' home and more school rooms could be put up.."

Añasco.

"We began our school work in September with a full school, that is, with an enrollment of 160 in two grades, first and second. This year, as in the past two years, we have had half-day sessions, that is, the children who come in the morning go to the public school in the afternoon, and those who go to the public school in the morning come to us in the afternoon."

Marina School.

"To any one not inspired with the progress that marks the path of missions, I would like to picture the little, one-story, red building occupied by the plaza school in 1906 in comparison with the present Marina Mission plant; a suitable church, teachers' home, five class rooms and a lawn with green grass, palm trees and other tropical trees, shrubs and plants, where formerly were hard-beaten paths, made so by people who chose a short cut to the street."

Colegio Americano.

"The work in our grades is recognized as being of a high standard. I made inquiries just this summer in regard to students who might wish to enter the high school from our eighth grade. Reports had been circulated that such students would have to take examinations, but in answer to my question the superintendent said very decidedly, 'No, I understand that the work at the Presbyterian school is so good that such examinations are unnecessary and not required.'"

Guines.

"The sixth of September will long be a memorable date in the history of the Guines school, for on the evening of that day the new school building was dedicated. We who had long looked forward to this event could scarcely believe that at last our hopes had been realized; but as a proof there stood the beautiful cement building, with its four large, well-ventilated, well-equipped school rooms, brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and, in preparation for the evening, two of them were thrown together to form one large salon which was filled with chairs to accommodate the many people we were expecting, and decorated with flowers and palms that friends had sent for the occasion. Before the hour for the program to begin all the chairs were filled and many men and children were standing; the town band was seated in the patio playing sweet music, and the speakers were in their places on the platform. Among these were the mayor of the town, several of the public school teachers, and representatives of our own mission work. All spoke in glowing terms of the good our school has done during the years it has been in existence, and we felt as never before that the people of the town appreciate what has been done in their midst. . . . . Our most immediate need, it seems to me, is to open some department that will hold the boys after they are fourteen years old. We offer them the same course as the girls, and while some remain until they finish, yet we lose many of them, and we need the boys and men in our mission work. We must plan to enlarge our work in many ways, but let us try to do something soon for the boys."

Nueva Paz.

"The work of your Society in Nueva Paz has been of immense benfit in the upbuilding of this people, both intellectually and morally. Those who laid the foundation of this work must greatly rejoice with us who continue it, as we look about us and note the fruits of our labors. Many bitter experiences and a strenuous opposition have had to be overcome in the spirit of love and patience in our dealings with these youth who are the hope of the country, as factors in delivering their fellow Cubans from their false beliefs and practices, by teaching and exemplifying the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

WORKERS.

I wish to record my appreciation of the loyalty and faithfulness of our large corps of field workers, and at the same time express the great satisfaction that it has given us to find so many well-equipped young men and young women who are willing to enter this service. We are especially fortunate in having a number of candidates each year from the ranks of college women, and frequently find teachers of several years' successful experience who wish to devote their lives to missionary work. The exigencies, however, of our field are such that a large force of new workers must be enlisted each year, and we desire to make a strong appeal for more candidates with the necessary qualifications. For the information of those interested I have thought it wise to publish the following list of eligibility requirements recently adopted by the Committee on Appointments. No mention is made in this list of nurses, owing to the fact that we have had to employ very few; but as the needs of our medical work are more adequately met we shall require many more candidates from the profession of trained nurses, and young women who are especially fitted for this kind of service are urged to give our field their earnest consideration.

Requirements for Eligibility to Appointment as Commissioned Workers under the Woman's Board of Home Missions.

I. General. Required of Candidates for all positions.
   (A) Graduation from an approved High School, or its equivalent.
   (B) Church Membership.
   (C) Ability to pass a satisfactory medical examination.
   (D) An age not under 22 nor over 42.

II. For Teachers.
   The equivalent of a Normal School or College Education, or in the case of teachers of special subjects, such as Music, or those pertaining to Household Arts, graduation from an approved course in the special subject elected.

III. For Matrons.
   It is quite important that candidates for positions as matrons have special training in Domestic Science. As soon as possible this qualification will be made essential, but owing to the limited number of available candidates so trained it cannot be required at present.

IV. For Community Workers or Missionaries.
   (Formerly called Bible Readers.)
   (A) Definite training in both the theory and practice of Christian Social Service.
   (B) Special training in Biblical Teaching and Sunday School Work.
   (C) An elementary knowledge of the means of affording medical relief, and together with this an acquaintance with the principles of household and community sanitation.
   (D) Attendance at and, if possible, graduation from such a school of Social Service as the Schools of Civics and Philanthropy in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston.

V. Nurses.
   (A) Graduation from an approved school of nurses.
   (B) Nurses seeking positions as District or Community Workers should possess the qualifications called for under (A), (B) and (D) of requirements for Community Workers stated above.

No person should seek employment under this Board who is not, first, thoroughly imbued with the desire to promote the advancement of the Kingdom of God in accordance with the teachings of Jesus Christ, and, second, who will not give evidence of that desire by obtaining the best possible equipment for the work contemplated.

Successful experience in the work covered by the position sought is most desirable and in some cases will be accepted in lieu of other requirements. Candidates fulfilling the other requirements and possessing in addition reliable credentials as to successful experience will, of course, receive decided preference for appointment.

(Issued by Committee on Appointments of the Woman's Board.)

We are very happy to record the following members of our corps of workers who have been married during the past year:

Miss Eleanor McClellan, Mary E. James School, Santa Fe, N. M.
Miss Ada M. Dinkleman, Bell Institute, Walnut, N. C.
Miss Jessie E. Rogers, Kirkwood Memorial School, Jewett, N. M.
Miss Annie E. McMullen, Good Will, S. D.
Mr. C. J. Thompson, Good Will, S. D.
Dr. F. J. Shadd, Haines, Alaska.
Mrs. B. H. Gaisford, Haines, Alaska.
Miss Prudence Clark, Chimayo, N. M.

Miss Florence Dilley, Indian Training School, Tucson, Arizona.
Miss Laura Kirby, Dorland Institute, Hot Springs, N. C.
Miss Lena Waddell, Langdon Memorial School, Mt. Vernon, Ky.
Miss Eleanor Jaynes, Big Laurel, N. C.
Miss Sarah Haines, Sheldon Jackson School, Sitka, Alaska.

In Memoriam.

On December 19, 1912, at Knightstown, Indiana, occurred the death, after two years' illness, of Miss Antoinette Brengle. As teacher in a New Mexico plaza for two years, and as matron and Acting Superintendent from 1896 to 1911 in the Mary E. James and Allison Schools at Santa Fe, N. M., Miss Brengle was always the missionary, loving, loyal, and eager to serve. Pupils and fellow workers alike will cherish her memory.

STATISTICS.

I have taken the liberty of changing the form of the statistical report this year in a number of particulars. I am willing to confess that I am not at all satisfied as yet with our field statistics. The department has been specializing for two years along this line, because of the conviction that, while in many respects dry and uninteresting, statistics tell a wonderful story of growth and development. To this end we have instituted a carefully prepared system of monthly and annual statistical reports, and to these have added an annual inspirational report. To those who are at all familiar with school matters, it will be appreciated at a glance that it is somewhat difficult, at this time of the year, to present a complete school report, as the fiscal year does not correspond with the school year. After carefully considering all the various phases of the problem, I have reached the conclusion that it would be best, hereafter, to ask for two semi-annual inspirational reports, one for the period ending February 1 and the other for the period ending July 1. These ought to form a rational basis for the Superintendent's Annual Report. The statistics of schools, however, in my judgment, will have to be compiled on the basis of the school year, although with reference to the other stations the calendar year can be used. The figures for the enrollment, average attendance and the number of workers are obtained from the annual statistical reports and cover the school year of 1911-12, ending July 1, 1912. All the other statistics are for the year beginning February 1, 1912, and ending February 1, 1913.

In the hope that the statistics would thus acquire a more vital significance, I have followed the order of arrangement in the Annual Directory, by which, instead of the division by fields, the distribution is made according to the forms of work as follows: boarding schools, day schools, mission stations, medical work.

MEDICAL WORK.
(During the Year 1912.)

Location of Hospital	No. of Missionary Workers	No. of Student Nurses	Hospital Patients	Dispensary Patients	Out Patients	Totals	Operations
Haines, Alaska	3	....	112	1490	248	1850	11
⊕Jewett, N. M., (Liberty P. O.)	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	...
San Juan, P. R.	9	18	923	17178	63	18164	598
Totals	13	18	1035	18668	311	20014	609

⊕Statistics not received.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Name of School	Location of Post Office	No. of Workers	Enrollment	Average Attendance	No. of Sunday School Scholars	No. of Y. P. S. Members	Conversions
Pitt River Mission.	Glenburn, Cal.....	1	12	....	73	.....	...
Jemez	Jemez, N. M.....	1	38	9	....	.....	...
San Juan	Mogote, Colo.....	1	45	25	27	12	...
San Pablo	San Pablo, Colo..	1	35	15	....	.....	...
Agua Negra	Holman, N. M...	1	42	22	....	.....	2
Chamisal	Chamisal, N. M...	1	54	27	....	.....	...
John Hyson Mem'l.	Chimayo, N. M...	2	74	26	41	.....	3
El Rito	Chacon, N. M.....	1	53	21	60	20	2
Embudo	Dixon, N. M.....	2	125	65	51	22	3
Pyle Memorial	Taos, N. M.....	2	90	35	37	.....	...
El Prado	Taos, N. M.....	2	48	22	39	.....	...
Los Ranchos	Taos, N. M.....	1	65	33	50	.....	...
Trementina	Trementina, N. M.	2	40	26	66	46	2
Truchas	Truchas, N. M....	1	64	26	45	.....	2
Ferron	Ferron, Utah.....	3	89	50	40	21	2
Monroe	Monroe, Utah.....	2	55	39	42	.....	1
Panguitch	Panguitch, Utah..	2	44	30	9	.....	...
Salina	Salina, Utah.....	1	28	22	40	.....	...
†St. George	St. George, Utah..	1	....	....	....	.....	...
†Banks Creek	Cane River, N. C..	1	64	....	60	40	1
Big Pine	Big Pine, N. C...	2	72	38	46	13	7
Jacks Creek	Day Book, N. C..	2	42	18	90	30	1
Laurel Field	White Rock, N. C.	14	200	....	489	.....	...
Little Pine	Marshall, N. C...	2	94	40	70	.....	1
†Pensacola	Athlone, N. C....	1	60	27	94	.....	...
Walnut Run	Marshall, N. C...	2	74	35	45	40	...
Walnut Spring	Marshall, N. C...	2	34	17	60	33	...
Jewett	Grand View, Tenn.	2	53	30	170	.....	18
Juniper	Sevierville, Tenn..	2	120	50	108	30	20
Ozone	Ozone, Tenn.....	1	49	27	45	20	4
Rocky Fork	Flag Pond, Tenn.	2	98	71	65	.....	...
Kate Plumer Bryan Memorial	Guines, Cuba.....	4	71	45	60	19	...
Nueva Paz	Nueva Paz, Cuba..	2	108	65	....	.....	...
Sancti Spiritus	Sancti Spiritus, Cuba	4	121	79	96	5	12
Aguadilla	Aguadilla, P. R...	6	142	90	29	6	2
⊕Pueblo Nuevo	Aguadilla, P. R...	1	....	....	30	.....	...
Anasco	Anasco, P. R.....	3	213	137	94	.....	...
Colegio Americano..	Mayaguez, P. R..	5	134	110	65	14	3
Marina School	Mayaguez, P. R..	1	150	91	160	43	...
San German	San German, P. R.	1	36	....	22	.....	1
†San Juan	San Juan, P. R...	3	63	47	....	.....	...
Emily Yale Schools (4)	Chicago, Ill.....	7	....	....	....	.....	...
Kansas City	Kansas City, Kan.	1	65	....	95	45	...
Bohemian Kindergarten	Baltimore, Md....	1	....	....	....	.....	...
Italian Mission	Detroit, Mich.....	‡14	40	32	125	20	18
Hungarian Mission.	Detroit, Mich.....	2	40	....	60	45	...
Magyar Mission ...	New York, N. Y..	1	65	32	84	47	...
*Bristol	Bristol, Pa.....	‡6	91	....	78	.....	...
Chester	Chester, Pa.....	1	46	....	36	.....	18
Easton	Easton, Pa.....	‡6	84	....	78	.....	3
Erie	Erie, Pa.....	‡5	108	....	....	69	...
Italian Mission	Germantown, Pa..	2	....	....	....	.....	...
Italian Mission	Philadelphia, Pa..	4	....	....	....	.....	...
Totals		‡141	3538	⊕	3074	640	126

⊕Statistics not complete.
†School work closed 1912.
*For part of year only.
‡Including volunteer workers.

MISSION STATIONS.

Name of Mission	Location of Post Office	No. of Workers	No. of Sunday School Scholars	No. of Y. P. S. Members	No. of Pupils in Industrial Classes	No. of Visits Made in 1912	Conversions
Gambell	St. Lawrence Isl'd	1	....	....	....	.....	...
Lapwai	Lapwai, Idaho....	2	100	65	....	161	...
Kickapoo Res'n.	Powhattan, Kans.	1	45	....	10	98	6
Neah Bay	Neah Bay, Wash.	1	105	....	....	949	1
Mexican Mission	631 West Ave. 50, Los Angeles, Cal.	1	57	....	11	171	...
Fairview	Fairview, Utah...	1	18	....	12	35	...
Gunnison	Gunnison, Utah...	1	50	...	....	1278	...
Cortland	Cortland, Ky.....	1	273	....	....	324	50
Hindman	Hindman, Ky.....	1	142	15	30	375	2
Manchester Mission.	Manchester, Ky...	1	246	....	28	627	2
Manchester Home..	Manchester, Ky...	1	28	25	13	276	...
⊕Fredericktown	Fred'ktown, Mo...	1	....	....	....	.....	...
Lead Belt Mission..	Flat River, Mo...	1	385	36	....	1646	...
Gladstone	Gladstone, Mo....	2	37	15	60	150	2
Brittains Cove	Weaverville, N. C.	1	89	15	10	233	...
⊕Marshall District.	Marshall, N. C....	3	80	....	....	.....	...
Rock Creek	Erwin, Tenn.....	1	130	....	27	472	30
Sycamore	Sneedville, Tenn..	1	75	....	....	317	2
Vardy	Sneedville, Tenn..	1	88	16	25	462	3
Brush Creek	Cabell, W. Va....	1	219	14	....	371	12
Clear Creek	Clear Ck., W. Va.	1	195	12	16	201	4
Dorothy	Dorothy, W. Va..	1	150	105	25	1572	12
Dry Creek	Dry Creek, W. Va.	1	175	....	....	290	11
Jarrolds Valley	Jarrolds Valley, West Va.....	2	150	47	18	2387	12
Calumet	Calumet, Mich....	3	35	20	20	167	...
St. Louis	St. Louis, Mo....	2	150	30	268	395	4
Italian Mission	Jersey City, N. J.	‡5	76	....	30	515	6
†Hungarian Mission.	New Brunswick, New Jersey.....	1	60	60	22	741	...
Italian Mission	Brooklyn, N. Y...	‡10	150	25	50	802	20
Ellis Island	Ellis Island, N. Y.	1	....	....	....	.....	...
Italian Mission	New York, N. Y..	1	350	50	50	2208	...
†Italian Mission	Cincinnati, Ohio...	‡4	48	....	28	94	10
Beaver Falls	Beaver Falls, Pa..	1	14	16	6	101	4
New Castle	New Castle, Pa...	1	....	....	....	.....	...
Siegfried	Siegfried, Pa.....	2	55	....	11	.....	...
Houston and Crosby	Houston Heights, Texas	1	35	....	....	200	15
Rowena	Rowena, Texas...	1	29	15	....	.....	2
Middleton	Middleton, W. Va.	1	12	16	....	.....	1
Green Bay	Green Bay, Wis..	1	....	....	....	451	34
Totals		‡64	3851	597	770	18069	245

⊕Statistics not complete.
†For part of year only.
‡Including volunteer workers.

RECAPITULATION.

	No. of Missions	No. of Workers	Enrollment	No. of Sunday School Scholars	No. of Y. P. S. Members	Conversions
Boarding Schools	27	186	2329	2144	1206	291
Day Schools	64	141	3538	3074	640	126
Mission Stations	39	64	†770	3851	597	245
Hospitals	3	13	....	....	....	....
Totals	133	404	6637	9069	2443	662

†Industrial classes.

SUMMARY BY FIELDS.

Populations	No. of Missions and Schools	No. of Missionaries and Teachers	Enrollment				No. of Sunday School Scholars	No. of Y. P. S. Members	Conversions
			Boarding Pupils	Day Pupils	*Industrial Classes	Totals			
Alaskans	3	17	128	....	....	128	70	70	3
Indians	14	52	477	50	10	537	793	308	77
Mexicans	17	46	282	735	11	1028	737	189	82
Mormons	10	33	267	216	12	495	324	101	26
Mountaineers	48	132	1175	960	252	2387	5019	1230	321
Foreigners	30	§85	....	539	485	1024	1570	458	135
Cubans	3	10	....	300	....	300	156	24	12
Porto Ricans	8	29	....	738	....	738	400	63	6
Totals	133	404	2329	3538	770	6637	9069	2443	662

*In mission stations not included under boarding schools or day schools.

§ Including volunteer workers.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Name of School	Location of Post Office	No. of Workers	Enrollment	Average Attendance	No. of Sunday School Scholars	No. of Y. P. S. Members	Conversions
Sheldon Jackson School	Sitka, Alaska	13	128	112	70	70	3
⊕Ganado	Ganado, Arizona	2	28	....	....	.....	...
Tucson Training School	Escuela, Arizona	14	144	140	144	144	14
North Fork	North Fork, Cal.	2	14	14	14	.....	4
Wolf Point	Wolf Point, Mont.	4	45	35	50	44	...
Kirkwood Memorial	Liberty, N. M.	4	37	36	....	.....	...
Dwight	Marble City, Okla.	9	72	41	90	.....	33
Elm Spring	Welling, Okla.	4	51	35	75	27	13
†Good Will	Sisseton, S. D.	6	86	57	97	28	6
Los Angeles	1039 Macy St., Los Angeles, Cal.	2	30	25	33	33	...
Menaul School	Albuquerque, N. M.	13	156	138	135	56	56
Mary E. James and Allison Schools	Santa Fe, N. M.	13	96	77	96	.....	12
New Jersey Academy	Logan, Utah	6	56	38	55	35	3
Wasatch Academy	Mt. Pleasant, Utah	9	151	123	70	45	20
*Hungerford Acad.	Springville, Utah.	7	60	43	....	.....	...
Harlan	Harlan, Kentucky.	2	32	15	20	20	10
Langdon Memorial	Mt. Vernon, Ky.	6	62	48	80	25	4
Normal and Collegiate Institute	Asheville, N. C.	16	294	245	202	167	11
Home Industrial School and Pease House	Asheville, N. C.	9	167	140	151	151	22
Farm School	Farm School, N. C.	14	160	120	148	148	23
Bell Institute	Walnut, N. C.	5	100	81	98	75	13
Laura Sunderland Memorial	Concord, N. C.	6	76	61	80	54	8
Dorland Institute	Hot Springs, N. C.	12	181	135	211	39	17
Mossop Memorial	Huntsville, Tenn.	4	31	....	100	.....	14
Pattie C. Stockdale Memorial	Lawson, W. Va.	4	72	35	125	45	5
Totals		186	2329	⊕	2144	1206	291

⊕Statistics not complete.
†School work closed 1912.
*Closed, May, 1912.

In this connection I wish to express my regret that we are unable to present a satisfactory report of the alumni of our many schools. To meet this need in the future, we have designed and placed in the schools a record for each student who remains in one of our schools for more than a year, which will show his history and educational record, and which also provides space for a follow-up system that will enable the office, after the student leaves the school, to keep in touch with his progress for fifteen years. I am confident that if we could show these records for the thousands of boys and girls who have attended our schools during the past twenty-five years, we would present an array of results such as no other educational agency in this country can muster.

Recapitulation of Needs That Are Most Pressing.

Medical.

1. Erection of new plant for Presbyterian Hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico.
2. Inauguration and extension of medical work among the Mexicans and Mountaineers.

Buildings.

1. Menaul—school building and gymnasium.
2. Increased dormitory facilities at Tucson, Wolf Point and the Farm School.
3. New building for Home Industrial School, Asheville, N. C.
4. Completion of fund for Los Angeles Boarding School for Mexican Girls.

In concluding this report permit me to quote the following from my annual letter to my co-laborers on the field: "And how, pray, shall we become master workmen in this splendid undertaking? Only by knowing how He worked and translating this knowledge into every-day activity! By laying hold of the great, vital teachings of His militant ministry and drawing from them the inspiration needed for every effort! May we not choose for our watchword for the year the one word preparation? Preparation for the smallest, meanest task in the daily routine with the same infinite pains exacted by the heaviest responsibilities undertaken! Preparation based upon a scientific study of the actual, vital and insistent needs of those to whom it is our high privilege to minister! Preparation inspired by a broad conception of our opportunities! Vigorous preparation, careful preparation, efficient preparation! Preparation worthy of the cause, untiring, unceasing! Preparation consistent with our calling, continuous, consecrated! Optimistic preparation, cheerful and unselfish! And all in the spirit of Him 'who came not to be ministered unto but to minister!'"

Respectfully submitted,

MARSHALL C. ALLABEN,
Superintendent.

March 1, 1913.

The first executive session of the 34th Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions, was held in the Central Congregational Church, Atlanta, Ga., May 14th, 1913.

The meeting was opened at 10 a.m. with prayer by Mrs. Bebee, synodical president of Illinois, who was the presiding officer at the business sessions of 1912.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. D. Everett Waid of New York, who explained that in the absence ~~and lack~~ of a president and secretary of the Woman's Board, ~~that body in New York~~ Mrs. D. E. Waid ma appt'd the Presiding Officer ~~session had designated Mrs. Waid, member of the Board, and~~ Mrs. Gildersleeve, ~~the~~ as Actg Sec'y associate secretary, ~~as presiding officer and secretary respectively~~.

The roll of synodical societies was called and proxies recognized.

The following ladies answered to the roll call of members present:

Alabama
Mrs. J.M. Broady

Arkansas
Mrs J.T. Philips

California
Mrs. J.H. Aldrich
Mrs T.V. Moore

Illinois
Mrs. A.G. Beebe

Indiana
Mrs. Herbert Campbell

Iowa
Mrs. O.E. King

Kentucky
Mrs. E.S. Porter
Miss Sue Scott

Ohio
Mrs. J.L. Tait
Miss Colmery
Mrs N T Houston

Oklahoma
Mrs. Charles Hume

Pennsylvania
Mrs. D F Diefenderfer

Tennessee
Mrs I D Steele

West Virginia
Mrs G I Wilson

Oregon
Mrs. J.V. Milligan

Michigan
Mrs J K Mitchell
Mrs Richard Owen

Minnesota
Mrs J T Bentley

Missouri
Mrs G P Baity
Mrs Cobb

New Jersey
Mrs H C Olin

New York
Mrs H C Olin

Officers		Board Members
Presiding officer	Mrs D.E.Waid	Mrs D E Waid
Associate Secretary	Mrs M J Gildersleeve	Mrs A S Crane
Treasurer	Miss D M Fish	Mrs Robt McKenzie
Y P Secretary	Miss Petrie	~~Mrs Bostick~~

Upon motion of Mrs. Beebe of Illinois, seconded by Mrs. Mitchell of Michigan, the Minutes of the Executive Sessions of last Annual Meeting were read.

The first item to be taken up ~~by the Treasurer, Miss Fish, was~~ unfinished business. while was the apportionment presented by Miss Fish

The new apportionment plan was put in operation Jan. 15th, 1913. Copies of ~~these~~ this plans, ~~carefully prepared along the lines of the new apportionment plan were~~ were prepared and mailed to each synodical president. This plan contained statements ~~gave the~~ of receipts from all organizations by Presbyteries; also list of salaries ~~where held~~ and ~~the~~ scholarships ~~where held~~. ~~Some societies have not yet gotten fully into the idea of the plan.~~ The plan was that all Presbyteries should be given a list of their salaries: that the salaries should remain the same and the scholarships should remain the same. Some societies prefer nothing but a general fund. The total was based upon the total receipts of the synodical ~~societies~~ exclusive of special legacies. Much good result is expected from the new plan.

Referred to Miss Fish

Mrs. Waid: It is a great pleasure to hear ~~through other Commissioners and~~ through the synodical societies their expression of appreciation of ~~these~~ this plans and the beautiful and adequate way in which we expect them to be worked out. Are there any questions which you wish to ask about the apportionment plan?

Mrs. Dieffenderfer: Would it not be permissible for any Presbyterial society to take from the general fund of the Woman's

Board to make up the salaries on which they are behind?

Miss Fish: I think it would. Money often comes in undesignated.

Mrs Dieffenderfer: If that should be taken up as a general law, I don't know where you women could make up your "general fund".

Mrs. Hume: We have been notified by the boards that we are not meeting our apportionment for special salary and special work, while more than enough money has been sent in. You are therefore authorized to set aside the funds that come into your possession for the special work assigned to our synod.

Miss Fish: We have taken up correspondence asking if we might not apply out of the general fund, to the salary and scholarship pledges first, exclusive of foreigners.:

Miss Petrie: Money often comes into the Young People's Society undesignated and when we have been called to account for not reaching the salaries they would say:"but the money has been sent in". I give this just as a reminder to the ladies:The salaries and scholarships are not designated; ~~hence~~ it all goes into the general fund, ~~so unless designated they lose the money to the Board~~.

The ~~foreigners~~ policy being the next item was taken up by Mrs. Waid, the presiding officer:

Mrs. Waid: This policy was read for your information at the last annual meeting. Shall we read it now?

Miss Fish: Shall I read the resolutions through?

Mrs. Waid: Let us take a vote on this. You will recall in your notice it was stated you must bring your copies to the meeting. Is there a request for the reading of this whole paper? If not Miss Fish can use her own judgment as to outline.

Upon motion, moved and seconded, Miss Fish read the paper.

Miss Fish: In West Virginia the money was transmitted to the Woman's Board and the salaries were paid to the Woman's ~~Department~~. ~~It~~ That work is now under the direct control of a local organization, so beginning April 1st, money has been received in our office, entered on our books and returned in bulk to an appointed authority. This has affected the work in New York, New Jersey, West Virginia and other places,- the only work not being affected being that at Ellis Island.

Mrs. Waid: Many questions have been asked by correspondence. Are there any questions which you ladies wish to ask concerning this?

Miss Fish: If you desire the work among emigrants listed, I would ask that such names be sent to my office just as promptly as possible so that they may not be omitted from the list of non-commissioned ~~officers~~. workers

Mrs. Waid: Was the paper clear to you when you received it?

Mrs. Mitchell: It certainly was.

Mrs. Waid: Now is the time for the members to ask questions if they have not been clear on these points. You realize by these documents that you are pledging yourself to the advancement of work among foreigners,- that is, among those forms of service mentioned therein, where it does not rest too heavily upon you. There is going to be an increasing need of such service at Ellis Island, Seattle and other places which will properly call for personal gifts. We will have our next report on the adoption of the plan of work.

The plan of work was adopted last year as a whole with reference to the Board in New York for the reaching of any

agreement. It was adopted Feb. 4th. You will recall in your minutes that we make over the preamble of rules in order to conform with the plan of work. This was already passed for you and in the reading of it please note it carefully so that you may find it in your Standing Rules.

Mrs. Gildersleeve read the ~~Report of the Adoption of the~~ Plan of Work.

Article III was adopted including Mrs. Bennett's suggestion beginning "and such community work etc".

Mrs. Beebe: Was this adopted by the Woman's Board and the Home Board?

Ans. It was.

Mrs. Waid: In coming to the next ~~article~~ which is a "Revision of the Standing Rules", I trust you will pardon us if we make these things very clear to you. We have amongst us a body of new voters and all those vital questions concerning the very things in which you are interested should be asked and answered as fully as may be.

Upon motion of Mrs. Crane seconded by Mrs. Scholz it was moved that the article be taken up word by word. Motion carried.

Mrs. Gildersleeve reads the Standing Rules, word by word.

Mrs. Hume: It seems to me that "By-Laws" would be a better heading than "Standing Rules". Can we not therefore use the term "By-Laws" instead of "Standing Rules?"

After some discussion it was suggested by Miss Petrie that there might be some sentiment attached to the term"Standing Rules" by former originators.

Mrs. Hume: I move, Madame Chairman, that we substitute the term "standing rules" for "by-laws".

Mrs. Waid: Is the motion seconded?

Mrs. Baity: Yes, I second the motion.

Mrs. Waid: Miss Petrie has called to my mind the point which is very well taken, that it might have been largely a matter of sentiment which kept the term "standing rules" in and kept out the term "by laws". I hesitate to say whether sentiment should govern or not govern. The women of years past might have had some feeling about it and we must judge that for ourselves.

Mrs. Olin: May I ask the question if the Woman's Board has not a Constitution?

Mrs. Scholz: If it has adopted one, it could not have done so without our having been given notice beforehand.

Mrs. Waid: If it is recorded, it is in these Rules, but let us not waste any more time. I shall put the question and ask that you vote very freely on this matter: "Shall the title be 'standing rules' or 'by-laws' of the Woman's Board of Home Missions". All those in favor of "by-laws" signify it by saying "Aye".

The motion is lost and the title remains "standing rules".

Mrs. Beebe: Madame Chairman I ask for the adoption of Article I on Standing Rules.

Mrs. ~~Beebe~~ Goldsmith then read:

"Article I, NAME AND ORGANIZATION.

The Woman's Board of Home Missions is a component part of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. It is a responsible, producing, administrative agency under the general guidance of the Assemblies

Board and the General Agency.

It has fixed responsibility as to fields of labor and the administration of its office and field work. It has its authorized power for securing funds and its national organization of women's synodical Presbyterial and local auxiliary societies.

No new synodical society shall be organized with less than fifteen women's auxiliary societies."

Mrs. Baity: I second the motion that this article be adopted.

Mrs. Waid: It has been moved and seconded that Article I be adopted as read. I trust you have all read the last clause. "No new synodical society shall be organized with less than fifteen women's auxiliary societies."

I wonder if you all know that there is no law as to synodical societies as at present existing even in the Woman's Board.

Mrs. Hume: Should it not at present consist of at least three Presbyterial Societies?

Mrs. Waid: I think ~~Mrs. Frazier~~ Mrs Shaw went more carefully into the records of the Board. Many requests have come concerning synodical organizations from organizations that had no Woman's Societies giving to Home Missions, but wished to be called "The Synod". In that emergency it was felt that this body was the one qualified to vote. Many auxiliary societies should be necessary before a synodical society could be organized. We have now synodical societies consisting of less than fifteen Women's Auxiliary Societies. The motion is before you as to their designation. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Baity: Could they not be called "A Presbyterial Society" even if they were in different localities of the state?

Mrs. Waid: That makes complications with men in their organizations of synods.

Mrs. Story: A synod cannot be organized with less than three Presbyterial Societies.

Mrs. Waid: All in favor of Article I as read, say "I".

The motion is carried and Article I is adopted as read.

Mrs. Gildersleeve: I will read Article II on "Work".

"Article II. Work.

The work of the Woman's Board is the support of Mission Schools and Medical Missions; the erection, equipment and maintenance of necessary buildings; the diffusion of information and the securing of funds for Home Mission purposes."

It has been moved and seconded that Article II be adopted as read. Motion was carried.

Mrs. Waid: I wish you to listen very carefully to the reading of Article III.

Mrs. Gildersleeve reads Article III.

"Article III. Membership.

The Woman's Board shall be composed of:

(1) One or more members elected by each synodical society.

(2) Not more than seventy women resident in New York City and vicinity.

(3) The executive officers of the Woman's Board:- a President, a First Vice President, a Second Vice President, not more than six Vice Presidents at large, and a Recording Secretary."

Mrs. Waid: What is the motion concerning Article III?

Mrs. Baity: I move the adoption of Article III.

Mrs. Scholz: I second the motion.

Mrs. Waid: All in favor of carrying the motion say "I".

The motion is carried and Article III is accepted as read.

Mrs. Mitchel: I would like to ask information regarding (1) under Article III reading "One or more members elected by each synodical society".

Mrs. Waid: You will find that explained under "Election

of Members".

Mrs. Olin: May I ask if there is any good reason why the Board should be limited to not more than seventy women?

Mrs. Waid: I wish to state that there is quite a number who want it to be brought up to 75.

Mrs. Crane: I would like to know if 50 is not a good majority. All the members cannot be expected to be there.

Mrs. Waid: There is always a certain percentage who are compelled to remain at home for personal reasons and 50, as Mrs. Crane says, it seems to me, should be considered a good majority.

Mrs. Olin: I simply wanted to know if there were good reasons.

Mrs. Beebe: Madame Chairman, I think we might work better sometimes with fewer members.

Mrs. Waid: I think that you realize that we need more women in the Committees.

Mrs. Baity: I would like to ask why the Vice Presidents at large are limited to six.

Miss Petrie: No one here is Vice President at large.

Mrs. Waid: The Vice Presidents at large were personal compliments made by Mrs. James in years past for the honoring of women who were not in the active work. Mrs. Pingry is the only active Vice President at large. It was felt that we could not continue them for two reasons: First, that we could not call on them for any active service, and the other was, that having faithfully performed their duties in years past, we could not expect them to ~~recognise~~ render active service. Mrs. Darby was the last one,

and it was felt then that this office would be allowed to lapse probably.

All those in favor of the adoption of rule (3) of Article III on Membership, signify it by saying "Aye".

The motion was carried and adopted as read.

Mrs. Gildersleeve reads Article IV on the "Election of Members".

"Article IV, Election of Members:

1. Syndocial societies having less than fifty (50) women's auxiliaries shall be entitled to one member. Societies having from fifty (50) to one hundred (100) women's auxiliaries shall be entitled to two members. Societies having more than one hundred (100) shall be entitled to an additional member for every additional one hundred (100) women's auxiliaries, ~~or major fraction thereof~~.

Such members, one of whom shall be the Synodical President shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Synodical Society and reported to the Secretary of the Woman's Board for ratification at the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board."

Mrs. Scholz: I move the adoption of Article IV.

Mrs. Porter: I second the motion.

Mrs. Hume: I am in favor of an amendment reading "or major fraction thereof".

Mrs. Baity: I second the amendment.

Mrs. Waid: This is the amendment as offered to you and seconded, Are there any remarks?

Mrs. Crane: I would like for every woman to be a member. If we get 99, it would be a very easy matter to get one more.

Mrs. Baity: I would state that in our State we have 383 societies and we are entitled to three Vice Presidents. Of course such a rule as that would entitle us to one more.

Mrs. Waid: Just such cases as that would be met by the amendment as suggested. All in favor of the amendment which

has been offered by Mrs. Hume, signify it by saying "Aye".

The motion is carried and Article IV accepted as read and amended.

Mrs. Waid: Are there any further remarks and do you fully understand now, the paragraph on synodical representatives. I do not wish to cast any reflections upon your intelligence: the only thing is that in much reading a significant point is sometimes slipped over that we afterwards wish had been discussed. Do you think we need any re-adjustment in the last paragraph? It might need just a little change.

Mrs. Baity: Madame Chairman, it seems to me that "major fraction thereof" needs a little more definite explanation. It might mean 51 or 75 or 80 and its signification would be different in the minds of different people.

Mrd. Waid: You understand that in a document such as this there is often a verbal phraseology which could be adjusted without changing its meaning.

Mrs. Gildersleeve reads Article V:

ART. V. Officers.

1. Executive. The executive officers of the Woman's Board shall be: a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice President, not more than six Vice Presidents at large, and a Recording Secretary. All members of the Board elected by synodical societies according to Sec. (1) of Art. IV. shall be Advisory Vice Presidents.
2. Administrative officers. The Administrative officers of the Woman's Board shall be:- a Secretary, such Associate or Assistant Secretaries as may be necessary, a Young People's Secretary, a Secretary for Student Work, a Treasurer, an Editor of the Home Mission Monthly, and a Superintendent of Schools.
3. In addition to the above, the Woman's Board shall appoint such field secretaries as may be necessary, whose work shall be under the direction of the Woman's Board, and whose names shall be reported with the list of officers at the Annual Meeting.

Mrs. Waid:-You have heard the reading. In explanation, I would like to state that the office of First Vice-President is the answer to your motion- your own definite action. The other change is in the name of the synodical members of the Board. There has been enormous confusion over the office "Synodical Vice-President" that the phrase "Advisory Vice-President" has been chosen. The Secretary for student work has been added.

Mrs. Storer: May I ask where "the Secretary for the Freedmen's Department"comes in ?

Mrs. Waid: We have the clear explanation in the Article on "Freedmen" which is in your hands concerning the Secretary of the Woman's Department of The Freedmen's Board.

Mrs. Storer: I have never seen any of this at all.

Mrs. Waid: I have in my hand correspondence concerning it, and I have also the statement that you have seen this.

Mrs. Storer: I did not receive the statement concerning this.

Mrs. Waid: Turn to the Standing Rules. Mrs. Storer has asked to have this situation made clear and the Committee has correspondence between Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Storer. I will kindly ask the Secretary to read it over.

Mrs. Gildersleeve was asked to read "Article 11" under "Freedmen", which she did.

Mrs. Waid: I am sure Mrs. Storer appreciates having a definite title, having been a jointed and unjointed person for so many years. Mrs. Storer is appointed by the Board of Freedmen. She does not rest under the election of this body and that was why she was not listed here. Her name was not read and printe in our list of officers because we transmitted the funds of the Freedmen's Department and we wish to recognize their Secretary as "Secretary of the Woman's Department of the Freedmen's Board".

Mrs. Aldrich: She inquired It rests with us to add a Secretary for Westminster Guild. I will state that two or three members of the Board consider it wise to have the office listed.

Mrs. Gildersleeve: I recall in the discussion of

Standing Rules it was thought advisable not to increase the number of officers because it increased administrative expenses.

Miss Petrie: I think it would be advisable to let this stand as Young People's Work.

Mrs. Waid: I think we should incorporate the work as "Administrative Expenses" but those are matters for you to decide here.

Mrs. ~~Aldrich:~~ Waid Is there any amendment you wish to add to the section on ~~Administration~~ "Officers".

Mrs. Hume: I think it is all covered under Section 2.

Mrs. Houston: I move the adoption of Article V as read.

Motion is seconded, carried and Article V adopted as read.

Mrs. Gildersleeve reads Article VI, Duties of Officers.

"Article VI. Duties of Officers.

1. Executive Officers.

President. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Woman's Board and Executive Committees. She shall perform all duties consequent upon her position. She shall appoint chairman of standing committees. She shall also appoint the special Committee of the Annual Meeting.

Vice President. In the absence of the President, the duties of her office shall devolve upon the First or Second Vice President, in the order named.

The Recording Secretary. Shall keep the minutes of the Woman's Board and Executive Committees.

2. Administrative Officers.

The Secretary shall have general charge of the executive work of the office, conferring with other administrative officers regarding their departments . She shall keep in close touch with the school department and the constituent organizations of the Woman's Board. She shall present matters of business at the meetings of the Woman's Board and executive Committee and also the school docket in the absence of the Superintendent of Schools.

The Associate or Assistant Secretaries shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Woman's Board.

Young People's Secretary. The Young People's Secretary, being a joint officer of the Assembly Board and the Woman's Board of Home Missions shall have charge of all work in connection with the presentation of Home Missions in Young People's Societies and Sunday Schools, and shall provide them with information concerning the work assigned. She shall also have charge of the work of the Westminster Guild.

Secretary for Student Work. The Secretary for Student Work, being a joing officer of the Woman's Board of Home and Foreign Missions, shall present Missions to students in schools, colleges and conferences, with the purpose of securing their interest and co-operation in the missionary activities of the church.

Treasurer. The Treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the Woman's Board and receipt therefor, and shall make a daily transfer of funds to the Treasurer of the Assembly's Board for disbursement. She shall conduct correspondence concerning special objects, including teachers' salaries and scholarships. She shall be an ex-officio member of the office administration Committee and shall prepare the administrative budget.

The Editor of the Home Mission Monthly. The Editor of the Home Mission Monthly shall have charge of all affairs pertaining to the conduct of the magazine, conferring with the Home Mission Monthly Committee on matters of policy and business.

Superintendent of Schools. The Superintendent of the Mission School Department shall administer the work of the Woman's Board in its various mission fields. In conference with the Secretary of the Home Mission Board and the Secretary of the Woman Board, she shall be authorized to pass upon the fitness of applicants for positions in those fields. In conference with the administrative officers he shall prepare the annual budget of the school department. He shall present the School docket at all business meetings of the Woman's Board and Executive Committee.

Administrative Officers shall have the authority to order repairs covered by appropriations, and shall act with power upon regular business of the Woman's Board during the Summer months. At all business meetings of the Woman's Board the administrative officers shall have the privilege of the floor without voting power.

All administrative officers shall make an annual report to the Woman's Board."

Mrs. Waid: Are there any questions on this? It is a long list and you naturally feel very much hampered by some of these statements. I wish you to know them very fully and to know what our good officers do. Do you know the difference between executive and administrative officers?

Mrs. Beebe: The Administrative officers are those who are paid out of the funds of the Woman's Board and the Executive officers are elected and their services are not remunerative.

Mrs. Waid: Is that satisfactory?

Mrs. Beebe: I would like to ask about election and how the President shall appoint the Committees.

Mrs. Waid: Mrs. Gildersleeve please answer the question about how the committees are appointed?

Mrs. Gildersleeve: The Committees are always appointed by the President in conference with the officers of the Board. When there is a change in the Committees the President usually comes in with the officers and talks it all over and appoints the committees in that way.

Mrs Waid: The Committees are not definitely appointed at different times as they would be in business committees. The law concerning the Chairman is definite. The law concerning committees is indefinite. I think no President would say she had the right to go ahead and appoint people on Committees without conferences.

Mrs. Hume: I see under the duties of "Treasurer" that "she shall be an ex-officio member of the office administration committee and shall prepare the administration budget". Under the ruling has not an ex-officio officer the same right to vote as any paid officer?

Mrs. Gildersleeve: May we also add that Mrs. Olin is an ex-officio member without a vote?

Miss Rice: Do Young People's Societies include young women's societies or simply church organizations?

Miss Petrie: The young people's department is a joint department with the Board of Woman's Missions.

Mrs. Hume:- Madame Chairman, I think Miss Fish belongs to that Committee which gives her no vote; therefore I would like to move,simply to clear the way for this, that we add after the sentence "She shall be an ex officio member of the Office Administration Committee" the words "without a vote".

Mrs. Waid: Is there a second to Mrs. Hume's amendment?

Mrs. Beebe: I second the amendment.

The motion is made and seconded by the addition of the words "without a vote" after the phrase"Office Administration Committee".

Mrs. Waid: All those in favor of the adoption of Article VI on "Duties of Officers", as amended, signify it by saying "Aye".

The motion is carried, and the Article VI accepted as read and amended.

Mrs. Waid: The next Article is Article VII,"Stated Meetings."

Mrs. Gildersleeve reads Article VII.

"Article VII. Stated Meetings.

Stated meetings shall be held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month except July and August.

1. The meeting of the first Tuesday of each month shall be a business session. Nine members shall constitute a quorum. The minutes of the previous meeting of the Woman's Boards and of the intervening executive committee meetings shall be read and approved.

The order of meetings shall be:

Reports of Standing Committees
Reports of Special Committees
Unfinished business
New Business.

2. The meeting on the third Tuesday of each month shall be a public meeting.

3. A prayer meeting shall be held on each Tuesday of the month, beginning at 10;30 A.M.

4. Each fifth Tuesday shall be a special day of prayer for the Woman's Board.

5. The annual meeting of the Woman's Board shall be held in May, convening in connection with general assembly. It shall consist of public and executive sessions. At the Public Sessions reports of the year's work, inspirational addresses and general Home Mission information shall be given. At the executive sessions shall be presented matters of business concerning the organization; Change of policy affecting the work as a whole; the reports of Committees; the election of officers; and the appointment by the President of the following Committees:

Nominating,
Resolutions,
Program, for the Annual Meeting of the ensuing year,

The following shall be entitled to vote at all such executive sessions;

(1) All members of the Board, according to Art. III & IV.
(2) Two delegates from each synodical society, elected at its annual meeting - such delegates to be either synodical or Presbyterial officers.
(3) Each synodical president, if unable to attend the annual meeting of the Woman's Board shall have the privilege of appointing a proxy who may vote in her stead.

6. A meeting of the Woman's Board or of the Executive Committee may be called upon the request of three members."

Mrs. Waid: You have heard the reading of Article VII, concerning "Stated Meetings".

Mrs. Beebe: I move for the adoption of Article VII.

Mrs. Olin: I move that we add "The Quorum shall consist of representatives from seven Synodical Societies".

Mrs. Hume: I move that we take up this point suggested by Mrs. Olin as a section on page 5.

Mrs. Waid: Has the amendment been seconded?

It has been moved and seconded. The amendment is carried and the article stands as amended.

Mrs. Waid; It is now twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

Mrs. Olin: I move, before we adjourn, that Article VIII on "The Executive Committee" be read.

Mrs. Gildersleeve reads Article VIII on "The Executive Committee".

"Article VIII. The Executive Committee.

There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the President and Vice President, together with The Recording Secretary, the chairman of standing committees and not more than twelve elective members who shall be members of the Board.

The twelve members shall be elected by ballott annually from the members of the Woman's Board on the first Tuesday in April, nominations being presented on the first Tuesday in March by Committee previously appointed by the President.

1. The meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, except July and August.

2. Executive Committee shall transact all business that may occur in the interval between the meetings of the Woman's Board except such matters as relate to policy, and such action may go into immediate effect.

3. Five members shall constitute a quorum."

Mrs. Waid: Are there any questions to be asked? If not, those in favor of the adoption of the article, signify it by saying "Aye".

The motion is carried and Article VIII is accepted as read. It being now 12;30 o'clock, the meeting shall adjourn, to convene at 2;15 P.M.

The Woman's Board met at adjourned Executive Session at 2:15 p.m., Mrs. Wadd presiding.Mrs. Milligan of the North Pacific Board opened the meeting with prayer.

Mrs. Gildersleeve, Secretary, called the roll.

Mrs. Waid : In taking up the business of the afternoon we will take up the "Standing Rules" where they were leftnoff this morning up to Section "Standing Committees" Art. IX.

Mrs. Gildersleeve reads Art. IX.

"ARTICLE IX. Standing Committees .

From the membership of the Woman's Board, the following Committees shall be appointed:

Membership
Hospitality
Devotional and Public Meetings
Office Administration
Publication
Home Mission Monthly
Over Sea and Land
Westminster Guild
Student Work
School
Building
Alaskan & Indian
Mexican
Mormon
Mountaineer
Porto Rico & Cuba
Foreigners

1. The Membership Committee shall propose additionsto the membership of the Woman's Board, when desirable.

2. The Hospitality Committee, shall welcome visitors and shall ~~provide~~ attend to such special social gatherings as may be referred to their care.

3. The Committee on Devotional & Public Meetings shall provide the leaders for all the Tuesday Prayer Services and have in charge the conduct of the public meeting on the 3rd Tuesday. They shall provide a helpful program on the assigned Home Mission Topics.

4. The Committee on Office Administration shall consider and recommend the salaries of all administrative officers, of field secretaries and of all office workers; it shall be responsible for the securing of all field secretaries and officeworkers; it shall examine and approve all bills for travelling expenses of said officers and workers, together with bills for office supplies and furnishings; it shall supervise all matters pertaining to expenditures relative to the administrative department. This Committee shall, in co-operation with the President, formulate plans and make such adjustments as will lead to greater efficiency in the work of the Woman's Board.

The Treasurer shall be an ex-officio member of this Committee.

5. The Publication Committee shall supervise new publications, the revision of old publications and all matters connected with the introducing and distributing of the literature of the Woman's Board. An annual conference shall be held

in January, when the budget of the Committee for the ensuing year shall be considered.

6. The Home Mission Monthly Committee shall act as an Advisory Body to the editor of the magazine on matters of policy and business.

7. The Committee on Over Sea and Land shall consist of three members; it shall co-operate with the members appointed by the Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions in the management of Over Sea and Land, and shall bring to the Woman's Board any matters relating to policy or appropriation.

8. The Westminster Guild Committee shall recommend to the Woman's Board the plan of work for the Chapters and Circles of the Westminster Guild. Six members of this Committee with six members appointed by the Women's Boards of Foreign Missions shall constitute the Westminster Guild Council which has general charge of the work of the organization.

9. The Committee on Students Work shall consist of four members; it shall co-operate with four members appointed by the Women's Boards of Foreign Missions in the conduct of the work among the students.

10. The School Committee shall consist of three members who, together with three members chosen by the Board of Home Missions and the officers of both boards, shall act on all matters pertaining to the school department. This Committee shall pass on requests for new work not included in the budget and requests for aid in excess of the proportionate sum named in the Annual Budget for such fields, reporting to the Boards for action.

11. The Building Committee shall consist of the Superintendent of Schools, Chairmen, the Treasurer of the Assembly's Board, the Treasurer and Secretary of the Woman's Board and the President of the Woman's Board and the Chairman of the School Committee of the Assembly's Board. This Committee shall consider and recommend new buildings, repairs, specifications and estimates for the same. When action has been taken by the Woman's Board, this Committee shall have charge of all such building operations.

12. The Committee on Mission Fields . Shall endeavor to increase information among the churches regarding their fields. They shall secure correspondents for the workersin the fields assigned them. Such correspondence shall be for cheer and encouragement and shall not pertain to administrative matters".

Mrs. Baity:nI move that Article IX be adopted.

Mrs. Olin: I second the motion.

Mrs. Waid: It has been moved and seconded that Article

IX concerning "Standing Committees" be adopted. Are there remarks or questions or is this paper so plain that it explains itself? As you will see these pertain almost entirely to the work done by the body of women in New York City and of course comprises many matters that had to be explained to those not familiar with them.

Mrs. Crane: What are the duties of the Secretary of Student Work?

Mrs. Waid: The Secretary of student work presents missions to young people in colleges and schools and tries to interest them in the activities of their own church. The duty of the Committee of student work is to oversee this work all over the United States. It is a joint committee, four members being from the ~~Home~~ Board and co-operates with the student secretary in planning itineraries over the United States. Its work is the visiting and presentation of Missions, sometimes teaching mission classes in colleges and in every way enlisting young women in the service of the church at home and abroad. I have to report, since last year that we now have five or six foreign boards working with us in co-operation.

All those in favor of the Article of "Standing Committees" as read, say "Aye".

The motionnis carried and the article adopted.

Mrs. Gildersleeve reads Article X.

"ARTICLE X. Special Committees of the Annual Meeting .

Nominating
Programme
Resolutions

The Nominating Committee shall present to the Annual Meeting the list of nominees for the officers of the Woman's Board, the names of the Advisory Vice-President, elected in accordance with Article III, Sec. II. and the field secretaries

shall be included in the report and read for ratification. The Nominating Committee shall have power to fill vacancies occurring between annual meeting subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

The Programme Committee with the Secretaryy of the Woman's Board, shall plan the public sessions of the annual meeting.

The Resolution Committee shall consider all matters referred to them and shall present such Resolutions as in their judgment should come before the Annual Meeting. "

Mrs. Baity: I move the adoption of Article X.

Mrs. Wilson: I second the motion.

Mrs. Waid: It has been moved and seconded that Art.X has been adopted. All in favor say "Aye".

The motion is carried and Art. X is adopted as read.

Mrs. Hume: It would seem to me to be the proper thing for the Nominating Committee to report to the Executive Session and be presented by the Executive Committee before the public meeting.

Mrs. Waid: It should be presented to both. The Executive session is part of the annual meeting.

Miss Sue Scott: The Executive Session meets before the Annual Meeting as it is doing today.

Mrs. Waid: This session will be the voting body to elect the officers. I await an amendment if it is so desired, to that Article.

Mrs. Milligan: What is the advantage of presenting them to the Executive meeting before the public meeting?

Mrs. Waid: The public meeting is composed of people who have no right to vote.

Mrs. Milligan: If you bring it up in the Executive meeting and the officers vote upon it, are they not voting for them-

selves?

Mrs. Waid: In case the body that is represented here, has beeb elected in another gathering, their names are simply read for information. There will be a large body of people who are not included in the new list.

Mrs. Milligan: I asked this question because we had it in our annual meeting in April and the Nominating Committee proposed to read the names.

Mrs. Waid: That is the reason it was not done: because it was an Executive Meeting and not delegates from outside. This is the only delegated body in connection with the Annual Meeting. Our public meetings are not made up of delegated women. Tgis is the only delegated meeting that we hold. All of you will not hold your office by virtue of anything this meeting does. You hold your office by virtue of your good behavior in your own synod.

Mrs. Scott: The Executive Committee has tested the people we want as officers and has found out their qualifications. I would not know what their qualifications were and I would be glad to have a thing like that discussed in the Executive Meetings and find out what was wisest to vote. That is a point that strikes me and might strike another and if these nominations are brought before the Executive Committee they can discuss them before they come before the public meeting.

Mrs. Waid: They are not only discussed but passed on. You have the further safeguard of having them first discussed by the nominating Committee.

Are there other questions concerning other committees? Do you wish to place anywhere a limit of membership on these committees?

Last year it was decided that a Nominating Committee of three be appointed. You will notice that the number has not been included in this Section. Do you wish to so include this number? Do you wish the number limited to three?

Mrs. Hume. I move to amend Sec. I regarding "Nominating Committees" by inserting after the word"the", "Executive Session" so that it will read"The Nominating Committee shall present to the Executive Session";

Mrs. Baity: I second the amendment.

Mrs. Waid: The amendment is concerning Sec. I of Art X "Duties of the Nominating Committee", at the end of the first line. All thosein favor of this amendment say "Aye".

The amendment is carried and added to the Section.

Mrs. Waid: Does the section on "Programme Committee" meet with your approval?

Mrs. Bebee: Imove an amendment inserting the words"President and" before the word "Secretary".

Mrs. Waid: The President, as you notice, is not a member by virtue of her office.

Miss Scott: I second the motion.

Mrs. Waid: It has been moved and seconded that Section II of Programme Committee be amended so that the President and Secretary of the Woman's Board shall plan public sessions.

The motion is carried and the article accepted as amended.

Mrs. Waid: You quite understand these are Committees appoind a year before to take up these matters.

Mrs. Gildersleeve reads Art. XI.

"ART. XI. FREEDMEN.

The Woman's Board of Home Missions shall receive, transmit and make due acknowledgment of moneys received for the work of the Board of Freedman of the Presbyterian Church. It shall print with the list of officers of the Woman's Board and on its

stationery and in the Home Mission Monthly the name and address of the Secretary of the Woman's Department of the Freedmen's Board, which title shall be the one that shall be used at all times.

There shall be a conference in January of each year between the secretary of the Woman's Department of the Freedmen's Board and the Administrative Officers of the Woman's Board as to the apportionments to be sent to Synodical Societies by the Freedmen's Board. Said apportionments shall then be sent with those of the Woman's Board to the Synodical Societies."

What is the motion concering this Section?

Mrs. Bebee: I move the adoption of this Article.

Mrs. Waid: It has been moved and seconded that Article II be adopted. Are there any questions or remarks? Those in favor of the motion made adopting Article XI signify it by saying "Aye".

The motion is carried and Art. XI adopted as read.

Mrs. Gildersleeve reads Article XII.

"Article XII. Council of Women for Home Missions.
The Woman's Board shall annually elect nine members to represent the Woman's Board in the Council of Women for Home Missions."

Mrs. Waid: Is there a motion?

Mrs. Beaty: I move the adoption of Article XII.

Mrs. Steele: I second the motion.

The motion is carried and adopted as read.

Mrs. Gildersleeve reads Article XIII.

"Article XIII.
The Standing Rules may be amended at the April or November Meeting of the Woman's Board or at any Annual Meeting by a three fourths majority of those present and voting, provided a written notice of one month has been given."

Mrs. Waid: Is there a motion concerning this?

Mrs. Scott. I move that Article XIII be adopted.

Mrs. Wilson: I second the motion.

Mrs. Hume: I move that the word "majority" be changed to "vote".

Mrs. Waid: Shall we carry out Mrs. Hume's suggestion?

Miss Scott: I second the motion for this amendment.

Mrs. Waid: The motion is carried that Article XIII shall be adopted with the amendment "3/4 vote" instead of"3/4 majority".

Mrs. ~~Hume~~ Waid: Do I hear a motion concerning the Standing Rules?

Mrs. Waid: The motion for the adoption of the report on Standing Rules as a whole has been made.

Mrs. Porter. I move that the Standing Rules be adopted as read and amended.

Mrs. Scot: I second the motion.

Mrs. Waid: The motion is carried and Standing Rules are adopted ~~for a certain length of time.~~

After discussion as to where prayer ~~services~~ meeting should be held, it was moved by Mrs. Crane:

"I move that we meet at the ladie's parlor upstairs in the Central Congregational Church for morning prayer services at 9:15 A.M.

Mrs. Hume: I second the motion.

Mrs. Waid: It has been moved and seconded that the morning prayer services be held in the ladies' parlor of this Church at 9;15 A.M. All in favor of this motion say "Aye".

The motion is carried.

Miss Petrie and Mrs. Crane asked to make the arrangements.

Mrs. Waid: We now have quite a large number of what are known as "Honorary members", who have no definite duties assigned them. Is it your desire to make this large body of service to us in some definite way? The names are in the Annual Report. The Chairman of the Devotional Committee in New York stated that quite a large number of honorary members asked what they should do. What an enormous power for good could be accomplished if these members could be brought in in some way!

Mrs. Gildersleeve: In visiting the different synodical organizations and Presbyteries I think most of you remember that often we have synodical officers who are retired and who are anxious to help us along the lines of our spiritual welfare. I am thinking just now of Mrs. Pomeroy, of Mrs. McAffee and of others. When Mrs. McAfee was retired from the Presidency of_____, I was there, and it seemed to me that the time had come when she should be allowed to lay down the burdens of active service, but she said to me, somewhat mournfully: "Now what am I going to do?" It then occurred to me that through these faithful officers who have retired, we could see the opportunity wherein they could help us: and yesterday Mrs. Waid and I were talking over this matter, for I think that sometimes in considering too much the machinery part of our work, we oftentimes forget the most important part - and that is the spiritual part of our work, so I have dropped a note to Mrs. Pomeroy asking that we be remembered especially in prayer. We must do something to emphasize the spiritual attitude of our work and I feel sure that we are not doing the powerful work in our Board that we could do if we recognized the power of prayer and the power of in-

tercession. It is too delicate a matter to make an organization out of it, but in some way let it be taken up just to realize that through the prayerful intercession of these noble women we can get great good out of our work.

Mrs. Tait: Madame Chairman I would like to add a word to Mrs. Gildersleeve's remarks, about my own experience. I have been definitely helped in prayer offered by Mrs. Houston and last year when we were in great difficulty I wrote to a prayer friend and asked her to lay this on her heart and we received very definite results almost immediately. We can get nothing that can abide except in answer to prayer. We would feel a thrill of new life through our synodical societies if these women who have been loved and honored should be very definitely enlisted in prayer. We might send our problems, our perplexities, our cares to them and perhaps at some definite time prayer might be offered by all: to especially keep us from getting too much into that which pertains to machinery through the spiritual interest and aid of such loved women whose names have been mentioned here today.

Mrs. Olin: Madame Chairman I too, feel that if we could lay upon this band of Honorary members this beautiful ministry of intercession, great good would come to us through such spiritual channels.

Mrs. Mitchell: I would make it a motion that we have such spiritual aid to our meetings.

Mrs. Waid: All in favor of this motion signify it by saying"Aye".

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Mrs. Waid: I am going to ask our Treasurer to speak to you about some of the financial things and the method she suggests for meeting them.

Miss Fish: We can report that we have wiped out the debt of $56,000 for 1911 and 1912. This has been entirely disposed of as you will see by my report when distributed. I am sorry to say that we closed this last year with a debt of $24,500. Now we have this amount to consider with the budget for 1913-14. We have a budget of $400,000 for our Mission Field Work and we have this debt of $25,000. We have been thinking this matter over very seriously and wondering just how it might be handled.. We have thought that it might not be wise to put it out as a debt. This year we wish to secure honorary memberships and thus help to increase the general fund. We can then apply a certain amount of it to this debt ~~but be sure that it comes out by the way of increasing the honorary memberships~~. We could have this in mind too, so that when the report is given as it will be in the public meeting of course the debt of $24,500 will be shown on it - but we shall have in mind doubling our list of honorary memberships.

Mrs. Gildersleeve: I just want to say one word about that debt. Some of our members were a little impatient last year and if we ~~get~~ go down with a debt this year they are going to be more so. As synodical officers, you should deal with that matter carefully and the best way of meeting it is through the general fund. If we get our general fund increased then we may be able to go right on through the year without a debt. We are watching our budget and watching our expenditures but I want to throw out this little hint,- don't go back and talk about the debt . It is one of our secrets and we don't want it to get out in the local Presbyteries. We want to work it out as quietly as possible.

We want to have them feel and recognize the fact that we can get the debt from general fund in other ways than by an honorary membership.

Mrs. Waid: Now these are only suggestions, not matters that need a Motion. The Woman's Board openly voted to carry the debt and tried to meet it from its general fund. We have the authority of the Woman's Board of Home Missions that with the increase of the general fund we can meet our debt and it will be better to meet it by degrees. The pressure on the honorary membership seems very appealing and very simple.

Mrs. Campbell: When a certain amount is apportioned to each member of the society will that increase the general fund? Last year we only gave a certain amount of money and we are bringing $2,000 to the general fund.

Miss Fish: We ask 50 cents per member. There are a few societies where the general fund is apportioned,- that is, 50 cents per member.

We had a very large budget last year. You know we have this appeal out for the other debt and it did affect the receipts for the past year and my report shows that the Woman's Society are beind in their gifts but if you take what they gave for that debt why they are $15,000 ahead. When it is all considered we have done very well that the debt is not more than $24,000.

Mrs. Bebee: It is a mystery to me how the work could be done from the amount that is apportioned. I know something about the cost of school work and I know what our budget is for the year.

Mrs. Waid: Miss Rue will take up the next item on the distribution of literature.

Miss Rue: Our Woman's Board in 1910 took definite action

in regard to the terms upon which we should supply literature to our Presbyteries and Synodical Secretaries. It had been our custom before that to send literature for sale at Presbyterian meetings and to give credit for such as remained unsold. Frequently, literature intended for foreign boards would come to us and there would be difficulties in sending this literature back to the proper board. For instance, when literature that should have been returned to St. Louis came to New York, there was a question as to transmission and considerable correspondence would be entailed and the time of our bookkeeper would be taken. In 1910 we sent out terms stating that we could not receive back the smaller leaflets, 10 cents, say in price: that we would grant the privilege of returning the prayer calendars and text books, if such remained unsold: that they might be returned in 30 days but that we could not receive back the smaller publications. Still, many of our secretaries have continued to send back these smaller publications(being allowed to return literature to foreign boards) because they do not understand it and we always give them credit, but for the good of the home work it does seem that we ought to consider this matter and it would seem to us that the question of returning literature is really a matter of education with the Presbyterial and Synodical Secretaries of Literature. They should state carefully their needs and prepare an order which would meet the wants of their societies. I have an order on my desk now, that covers the whole catalogue and I suppose we will send $25.00 worth of literature to that secretary who very probably will not sell more than $5.00 or $6.00 worth, so it does seem to us that we ought

to present this question to the ladies here so that they might pass their judgment on it and help us to decide. We want to help our Secretaries to do the very best work and it seems absolutely necessary for them to have literature at their Presbyterian meetings in order to show the societies what is available for their use. Many Secretaries do not order more than $1.00 and we know there can be no adequate display when only a dollar's worth is placed before the societies and we hope the delegation at this meeting will give the matter real consideration and in the future we may have some plan that shall meet the approval of everybody and help to forward the work, because our societies cannot do work without producing literature.

Mrs. Beebe: We should confer with the members of the Central Committee as to the advisability of following some plan by which we shall all work together in all of these matters that need to be considered. I move the Motion that such committee be appointed.

Mrs. Mitchell: I second the motion.

Mrs. Waid: Is it your wish to add this Committee to confer with that of which Mrs. Olin is Chairman?

Ans. We do.

The Motion as moved and seconded was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Waid: Are we ready for the report of the different Committees?

Mrs. Crane: It is with the great regret of the Nominating Committee that we must bring in the resignation of Mrs. Fred S. Bennett and Miss Frazier Corresponding Secretary. We also offer the following report:

President _____

Vice-President, Mrs. D. Everett Waid

2nd Vice President, Mrs. Crane

Corresponding Secretary [redacted].

Mrs. Scott: I move that we adopt xx the report of the Nominating Committee. I am satisfied that it places the responsibility for the year where it is best placed.

Mrs. Scott's motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The list of following Committees was given to be incorporated in this report:

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE
Annual Meeting,
1913

NOMINATING. Mrs. Crane, Chairman
Mrs. Alward, Mrs. Peters
Mrs. Lindeman, Mrs. Corning.

RESOLUTIONS. Mrs. Hume, Chairman
Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Mitchell
Mrs. Wilson.

1914

NOMINATING Mrs. Alward, Chairman
Mrs. Crane, Mrs. McMillan
Mrs. Raymond.

RESOLUTIONS Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. King
Mrs. Preston.

PROGRAM Mrs. Pingry, Miss Gillies
Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Richards.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONFER
with
Central Committee

Mrs. Olin, Mrs. Baity,
Mrs. Gildersleeve, Mrs. Waid.

Mrs. Waid: Are there any other matters to report.

Mrs. Mitchell: Let us have our Secretary send a telegram to Mrs. Bennett expressing our wish for her speedy recovery.

The motion was 2nd by Mrs. Scott and unanimously carried, after which the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

1913

An informal conference of all delegates was held on Monday afternoon, May 19th, at four o'clock.

PRE-ASSEMBLY BUSINESS SESSION. The wisdom of continuing the Executive Session previous to the inspirational meetings of the Annual Meeting, was then taken up. Mrs. Herbert Campbell moved that the Pre-Assembly Business Session be continued. Seconded by Mrs. A. G. Beebe and carried.

THURSDAY SESSIONS. The matter of abolishing sessions on Thursday, in order that the delegates might attend the session at which the Moderator's Sermon is presented, and also the election of the Moderator, was then discussed. Mrs. D. F. Diefenderfer offered the following resolution:-

That the Program Committee be asked to arrange the meetings in future, if possible, so that the women in attendance may have the privilege of attending the General Assembly to hear the Moderator's Sermon, and be present at election of Moderator.

This was on motion adopted.

REPORTS OF SECRETARIES. Suggestion was made that when the Annual Reports are made, the printed Annual Reports be in the hands of all present, and that the officers call attention to certain matters which they wish to have emphasized in the report.

PUBLICITY. Mrs. G. C. Yeisley deplored that more publicity was not made of the Annual Meetings of the Woman's Board. Every effort had been made to get newspaper attention, but the Atlanta papers had been swamped

with all the meetings and were not prepared to print all that should be in them each day. Suggestion that some special effort be made to reach the wives of commissioners. Mrs. Charles R. Hume recommended that the synodical and presbyterial officers inform themselves as to the commissioners who are to be present at the Annual Meeting, and to see that they have all the information with regard to the inspirational meetings to be held by the Woman's Board at that time.

FOREIGN MEETING. Suggestion was made that we ask the Central Committee to change the day of their Popular Meeting from Monday to Tuesday, in order that the meetings of the Woman's Board of Home Missions might be consecutive. This was referred to the Committee who were to confer about the uniform policies between the Home and Foreign Boards, and if advisable, to be presented formally by the Woman's Board to the Central Committee.

1913

A special meeting of the delegates was called for the purpose of considering an amendment to the Standing Rules, with regard to Life Members and Honorary Members.

At the opening of the Session Mrs. Charles E. Hume moved a reconsideration of ARTICLE 5. This was seconded by Mrs. A. S. Crane and carried. The following amendment was then offered by Mrs. C. E. Hume, which was again seconded by Mrs. A. S. Crane and carried:-

ARTICLE 5.

Section IV: The payment of twenty-five dollars at one time to the General Fund, shall constitute a Life Membership without the privilege of voting.

Section V: The payment of one hundred dollars at one time to the General Fund, shall constitute an Honorary Membership without the privilege of voting.

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE SESSION. The discussion of the time of reading the Minutes of the Executive Session followed. Mrs. C. E. Hume then offered the following:-

THAT the Minutes of the Executive Session be copied, read and adopted at our Annual Meeting before adjournment.

This motion was seconded by Mrs. J. L. Tait, and carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING
Atlanta, Ga., May, 1913.

WHEREAS,

In the kind providence of our Heavenly Father we have been permitted to gather from the North and the South, the East and the West, for this the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions, held in connection with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, therefore be it

RESOLVED,

That we gratefully acknowledge the guiding hand of our Father and that whatever of success has been recorded the past year is His work, not ours. We trust and pray that through us He will accomplish greater works in the future because of the wonderful inspiration derived from what we have heard, seen and experienced during this memorable Assembly.

RESOLVED,

That we esteem it a glorious privilege to have been permitted to sit together in Heavenly places in Christ Jesus, with other members of His family, and to enjoy sweet fellowship and communion with them and with Him. We earnestly desire that ere long the Great Head of the Church shall unite the courage, purity and fidelity of these forces as typified by the red, white and blue emblems used here, into a beautiful banner of King Immanuel, under which we, a united army, may go forth to conquer the world for Him.

Not like the disciple of old would we desire to erect three tabernacles, but rather one great tabernacle, in which shall be gathered the great united national Presbyterian family, a mighty force for the world's evangelization.

May the delightful fellowship and sweet Communion season enjoyed here be but a foretaste of even greater joys in store for us; and as we go down from the mountain top of privilege may it be with transfigured lives that we take up His service in our various fields.

RESOLVED,

That we express our deep appreciation of the work of the various Committees on Entertainment and Arrangements for the many thoughtful provisions made for our coming; for the wonderful, genuine Southern hospitality manifested in countless ways; especially would we mention the delightful luncheon at the Piedmont Driving Club and the enjoyable reception at the Agnes Scott College, given to us Saturday afternoon.

For the gracious greetings and countless courtesies bestowed upon us, not only by our sisters of the Southland, but by the citizens of Atlanta, we can only say:"We have met the South and we are theirs," we are your "gentle captives," having no desire to break the bonds that bind us now!

RESOLVED,

That we sincerely thank the pastor and members of the Central Congregational Church for the use of their commodious and conveniently arranged church-home, in which to hold our sessions, and for their many kindnesses shown to us,-and in this we would include the faithful janitor who has untiringly worked for our comfort.

RESOLVED,

That we deeply regret the continued ill health

of our beloved and efficient President, Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, which necessitated her resignation. We earnestly pray that the dear Lord will in His own good time restore her to health and strength.

Also we regret the resignation of our capable secretary, Miss Julia Fraser, who has been so faithful and vigilant, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

We desire to express our deep gratitude to the officers who have so kindly borne the double responsibilities and have so admirably planned and executed the excellent program. Especially to Mrs. D. Everett Wald, who has presided so ably over the sessions, both executive and public.

Our thanks are due to each and every officer, including the field secretaries, for the excellent work of the past year.

RESOLVED,

That we thank the missionaries and all who have taken part on the program; those who furnished music and flowers; the press and railroads for courtesies extended; and each and every one who has in any way contributed to our pleasure and to the success of this Annual Meeting. Specially would we mention the fine exhibits of literature and of the work done in our schools, and those who have devoted their time to its oversight, and we would convey our appreciation to those who have prepared the instructive charts on Mormonism.

RESOLVED,

That we rejoice over the unification of the various departments of Mission study in our Young People's Work, and believe it will develop the church of tomorrow and result in more effective service for the Master.

RESOLVED,

That we express our sincere sympathy with the workers in the synods recently devastated by storms and floods.

RESOLVED,

That we most heartily thank the kind, devoted friend who has made such a generous, permanent provision for supplying the pins for the Honorary Members.

RESOLVED,

That our hearts have been saddened by having taken from us so many faithful workers; yet we can truly say, "Lord, for all Thy saints who from their labors rest we give Thee thanks." Their influence remains, for "their works do follow them."

For our dear Mrs. McFarland, the pioneer missionary to Alaska, we would bring a special tribute of love.

We realize that never on earth shall we, who are gathered here to-day, meet again, but we rejoice in the assurance that the time is coming when we shall meet these friends and others from whom we have long been separated, and then it

shall be indeed a united family that shall sit down at
the Lord's Supper in the General Assembly of the first-born."

Committee: Mrs. Charles A. Hope, Ohio, Chairman.
" J. K. Mitchell, Michigan.
" R. T. Phillips, Arkansas.
" C. I. Wilson, W. Va.